

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 362.—VOL. 14.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED 3½D.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THAT inexhaustible source of English conversation, the weather, has afforded for the last seven or eight days opportunities for the severest comment. We have been suffering from a very low state of the thermometer; cutting east winds have been driving clouds of choking dust through every crevice in our dress or our houses; colds, coughs, pneumonia, bronchitis, and many such other ills as flesh is heir to, have been making existence less tolerable than usual, proving that for any unseasonable mildness of weather we pay doubly by subsequent inclemency, and that if winter, according to the saying usually applied to this month, come in like a lamb it will go out like a lion. The average of mortality is often in such weather raised by the deaths of persons suffering from lung diseases, and such severity of cold is frequently fatal to the very young and the very old. Meanwhile the agriculturist rejoices in the dust that is blown over his fields; and we must console ourselves with the reflection that, if March is to continue cold and windy, we may have an April of soft breezes, bright sunshine, and refreshing showers. On the question of weather, Englishmen would not be happy if they were not allowed to be miserable, and grumble and growl a little. Our climate, however, has had its advocates, foreign and domestic. Mr. Emerson, the celebrated American author, says, "Here is no winter, but such days as we have in Massachusetts in November, a temperature which makes no exhausting demand on human strength, but allows the attainment of the highest stature." And our "merry Monarch" said two hundred years ago that it was a climate which permitted one to be out of doors more hours in the day, and more days in the year, than any climate in the world.

Another count-out in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, and it is almost to be regretted that it did not take place earlier, as it would have prevented Mr. Whalley from putting an offensive and foolish question to the Chief Secretary

for Ireland about the address of condolence to her Majesty from the College of Maynooth. We should, however, in that case, have lost an entertaining scene which must have been gratifying to every man of sense, because it made Mr. Whalley supremely ridiculous, and we should have lost a brisk and slashing speech from Mr. Bernal Osborne. Mr. Whalley deserves no mercy, and he certainly did not receive much from the House. Bigotry is odious, even when it is backed by ability and earnestness; but when it becomes the stock-in-trade of an unscrupulous political adventurer of no talent, it is repulsive and contemptible. The anti-Maynooth agitation in the hands of Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate, scarcely respectable, has become little short of loathsome when taken up and "worked to death" by the narrow-minded member for Peterborough. He is, really, the mannikin apostle of intolerance; and it is refreshing to think that he was received with derisive cheers, and facetiously requested to sing the song which he quotes on all occasions, according to Mr. Bernal Osborne, when he stars it in the provinces. His blue-book and his song may be all very well in his tower in Denbighshire when he gives picnics to rabid Orangemen from Liverpool, or may serve his turn in the Rotundo at Dublin when he is wearying by his platitudes a packed audience of ultra-Protestants; but we do not think that he will again endeavour, despite the proverbial vitality of error and the audacity of ignorance, to foist his musty statistics or his poetical recitations upon the English Senate, long ago disgusted and bored by theological fury and polemical divinity on the Maynooth question. Even if Mr. Spooner's mantle has fallen upon him, he may wrap himself in it, as a certain useful but ignoble animal did in the lion's skin; but he can, after all, only bray. Any member who hereafter rebukes him in the House may tell him, "I have often listened to the member for North Warwickshire in discomfort and pain, but I certainly shall not listen to you—'Contempsi Catalinæ gladios, non pertimescam tuos.'" Mr. Whalley is not the kind

of sincere fanatic who dreams nightly of converting the Pope, who runs at scarlet like a mad bull, and whose moral and mental horizon is ever bounded by the seven hills; he is rather the trading *religioso*-political quack who buys his bigotry secondhand in the cheapest and sells it in the dearest market.

Mr. Mills on the same evening moved a resolution on colonial military expenditure which met with the approval of the Government and of the House. He was ably supported by Mr. C. Buxton and other members.

A correspondent of one of the daily papers writes that Prince Napoleon is about to print the two speeches which have occasioned such a sensation in the French Senate and in Paris, translated into Italian, and that one hundred thousand copies will be struck off and sent to Turin. He is said to have derived, notwithstanding the disclaimers of the Ministers, and as we suspected, much of his inspiration at the Tuileries. The treaty of commerce between France and Italy, which has been delayed in consequence of the recent debates, will very shortly be laid on the table of the Senate. Some arrests have taken place in Paris; and it is said that the Government is in fear of fresh conspiracies, and that the secret police are everywhere actively employed.

From America we have news of more and very important Federal successes. The vast and costly preparations of the Government at Washington are now beginning to blossom in results. "Providence," said the great Napoleon, "is generally on the side of the larger battalions." When we once reach the *ultima ratio* of physical force, might becomes right—not a very Christian creed; but then war is not, at the best, a very Christian proceeding. The surrender of Fort Donelson by Generals Buckner, Bushrod, and Johnson is one of those decided victories which will inspire the Federalists with confidence. General Grant's strategical success has already been rewarded by promotion, and mass meetings throughout the country were organised to be held on the



BAPTISM BY IMMERSION AT MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.



22nd of last month to celebrate the victory. The news of it, moreover, was received in the Federal Congress with cheers of enthusiasm. On this occasion there does not appear to have been mere mimic or bloodless warfare, but three days' hard fighting and heavy losses on both sides. The telegram informs us that the Federal troops had taken 15,000 Confederate prisoners, which is in all probability an exaggeration. There are rumours of successes elsewhere as well as at Fort Donnellson. It was reported from Norfolk that there had been fighting near Savannah, and that it had probably been captured. Generals Nielson and Mitchell were said to be moving on Nashville via Franklin. In Missouri the Federal Generals were pursuing General Price, and had captured some of his officers and privates.

The resignation of Baron Ricasoli took most people by surprise and occasioned much regret. King Victor Emmanuel, however, wrote the Baron a long and friendly letter, neither, in the first instance, accepting nor refusing the resignation of the Minister and his Cabinet. But as Baron Ricasoli insisted upon being relieved of the responsibilities of office, Signor Ratazzi was sent for, and has formed an Administration, the lists of which, however, published in the Turin newspapers, are still incomplete, which would seem to indicate that the position of the new Minister is not free from difficulty. But it is to be hoped that the good sense and patriotism of the Parliament and people of Italy will be equal to those of the King; that they will rise to the height of the great argument before them; and that, by unity of action and a single-minded desire to benefit their country, they will lighten the labours and lessen the difficulties that must fall to the lot of any Minister who undertakes to guide the destinies of Italy at this moment.

#### A BAPTISM AT MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.

It is in no spirit of levity that we engrave the illustration on the preceding page. Mr. Spurgeon is a power in the social and religious world of London, and everything in connection with him is on an unusual scale. He preaches to the largest congregation in the largest church in the metropolis; he exercises a larger amount of influence over his own adherents, and occupies a larger share of public attention, than, perhaps, any other clergyman in England; and, whatever opinion may be entertained as to the good taste and propriety of some of his public appearances, it is impossible to deny that the rev. gentleman is gifted with an unusual power of moving an audience; that he is possessed of considerable ability and uniqueness, if not originality, of thought and expression; and that, though not the most refined or philosophic, he is yet, probably, one of the most effective preachers of the day. Beyond question, Mr. Spurgeon is one of the most marked "men of the time," and wields a power and influence which, but for the wholesome restraints of public opinion, and free though not hostile comment, might become dangerous to individual liberty. As it is, the ministrations of the rev. gentleman have much that is good and healthful in their results; and, such being our opinion of Mr. Spurgeon and his career, we will not, in depicting the interesting scene portrayed in our Engraving, be thought to treat grave matters in anything but a becoming and proper spirit.

On the evening of Thursday week we happened to be present in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, when about a dozen females and five or six males made a public profession of their faith by undergoing the ceremony of baptism by immersion. The large edifice was crowded, though perhaps not much more so than is usual at the Thursday evening services there. After the ordinary service had been gone through, Mr. Spurgeon requested the congregation to keep their seats during the ceremony of baptism which was about to be performed—a request which a number of the pastor's audience evidently felt a difficulty in complying with, as we observed a considerable sprinkling of people standing upon the back benches and straining to obtain a view of the proceedings. These persons were probably strangers, whose curiosity got the better of their reverence for the ceremony as well as of their sense of propriety. And, indeed, to a stranger the scene was both interesting and picturesque. About a dozen females, most of them young, glided on to the platform in the middle of the church. They were all dressed in pure white, and wore closely-fitting caps, ornamented with neatly-frilled borders. These robes, though perhaps slightly stiffened in the "getting up," and not absolutely clinging to the persons of the wearers, had yet a peculiar appearance to the eye accustomed to the prevailing style in which ladies array themselves. The appearance of the female novices (if we may be allowed to use the word) contrasted favourably with the men, whose costume—a sort of dressing-gown and white cravats or collars—seemed as unsuitable a dress to go into the water with as can well be imagined. Two deacons took their places at two of the corners of the baptismal basin, but not in the water; and Mr. Spurgeon, clad in a clerical-looking robe, after offering up a prayer, descended the steps into the water, and commenced the performance of the rite, with the sacred nature of which both men and women, by the seriousness of their demeanour, seemed to be fully impressed. The first of the females to be baptised was assisted down the steps by the deacons, and we did not detect any of the faltering or hesitation which might have been expected from a delicate female suddenly going into water which was evidently cold; but no doubt religious enthusiasm made the persons about to make a profession of their faith insensible to physical inconvenience, and would have enabled them to sustain a much more severe shock to their systems than this. Mr. Spurgeon, having welcomed the "sister," and supported her by the arm, said, "On making profession of thy faith in Christ Jesus, and at thine own desire, I baptise thee in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost," at the same moment completing the rite by totally immersing the sister in the water. The new member of the flock then retired, and, on going up the steps, one of the deacons placed over her shoulders what appeared to be a large wrapper, and she was led away. After repeating this ceremony with five or six others, Mr. Spurgeon, still standing in the water, gave out a verse of a hymn, and then proceeded to complete his mission, the same formula being repeated in each case, though the words of welcome were varied by a few remarks appropriate to the circumstances of each individual. The ceremony was concluded by a short address and prayer, and was altogether of a very imposing and impressive character—one which, indeed, as Mr. Spurgeon remarked, might well make those, if there were any such present, "who had come to be amused remain to pray."

CONVENTS IN FRANCE.—It would appear from the explanations given relating to the religious communities to the French Senate that there are 21 establishments for men in France authorised, 49 not authorised, 3675 establishments for females authorised, and that the number increases at the rate of one hundred each year. The gifts and legacies that have been received for religious establishments, seminaries, curacies, and parishes have amounted in three years to 13,875,911*l.*, upwards of three million pounds sterling; which, together with the Government allowances, make a total of nearly five millions by these establishments in three years.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

So much distress exists in several of the manufacturing districts of France that the Emperor has sent 250,000*fr.* from his privy purse to be distributed among the workmen.

The French Government has "suspended" a course of lectures on the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic tongues, which were being given by Professor Renan, of the College of France, in consequence of the introductory address having put forward doctrines "which offend Christian belief and might bring on lamentable agitations." The result is that Paris is the seat of much excitement. The official journal announced on Tuesday that the Government had long been informed of the progress of certain "guilty intrigues," the leaders of which were at once to be arrested and brought to trial. We do not yet know what these intrigues are, but they must surely be something more serious than the arrangement among a body of students to hold a public demonstration. Among the student class much excitement prevails. Several arrests have been made, and the police have made descents upon the offices of one or two journals believed to be in the interests of the students, seized the papers, and arrested some of the employés. A ballad, which was profusely showered through the streets of the Quartier Latin, is filled with the most inflammatory and seditious sentiments. A correspondent writing on Tuesday says:—

The fermentation amongst the students has extended to many of the excitable inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Antoine; and, in spite of every effort to prevent assemblages of people, the last week has been remarkable for the first appearance of anything like an émeute during the last ten years. The Place du Bastille is still the favourite rendezvous of those who wish to make anything like a political demonstration. There does not seem to be any cause for disquietude on the part of the Government. Not only is the police active, but very considerate, suggesting that meetings can do no good to those who enter into them, and that everything that prudence demands will be carefully attended to by the ruling powers. The Italian question, the new taxes, the suspension of Professor Renan, demonstrations in favour of Prince Napoleon, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of 1848, have all served as pretexts for popular meetings. Reports (without foundation) have been actively spread that force has been necessary and that individuals have been wounded in conflicts. The dispersion of crowds has been easily effected. There seems to be no animosity towards the authorities, but simply a wish to show that there exists a popular feeling in favour of particular objects which ought not to be neglected.

The Committee of the Corps Législatif have rejected the bill for the pension to General Montauban—a step which has caused considerable excitement. The difficulty has, however, been just got over in a very dexterous manner by the Emperor. On Wednesday, at the sitting of the Chamber, a letter from his Majesty was read, in which he expressed his regret that any misunderstanding had arisen about the bill, and announced that, in order to re-establish mutual confidence between the Executive and Legislative bodies, the bill would be withdrawn. The reading of the letter was followed by shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" which, no doubt, will be re-echoed throughout the country. By this wise and timely concession to Constitutional principle the Emperor has withdrawn from a difficult position and obtained an accession of popular respect and influence.

### PORTUGAL.

The King is still residing at the Palace of Caxias, and continues in perfect health.

There have been some further Ministerial changes, and the position of the new Premier, the Marquis de Leulé, is considered insecure. Little surprise would be felt if the Marquis Saldanha were soon called upon to form a new Cabinet.

### ITALY.

The most important news from Italy is that relating to the resignation of Baron Ricasoli, some details connected with which event will be found elsewhere.

King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Admiral Persano and Signor Pelitti, arrived at Milan on Tuesday, and was enthusiastically received by the people.

Garibaldi had had an interview with Ratazzi, and had then gone to Genoa to attend the meeting of the Provedimento Society, the committee of which were preparing to celebrate his arrival by a banquet.

Seventy monks and priests of Comiso have signed a protest against the temporal power of the Pope, urging him to yield to the wishes of the nation.

Rome is in a very disturbed state. The National Committee issued an address to the people urging them to abstain from frequenting the Corso and the other usual places of resort during the Carnival, and to assemble in the ancient Forum instead. A considerable concourse accordingly assembled in the place indicated, to the number, it is said, of upwards of 20,000. The Government took alarm, and on Saturday the Corso was occupied by 3000 French troops, who were drawn up in order of battle; and artillery were stationed on the Piazza del Popolo and the Piazza Barberini. Thirty-six persons were arrested by order of Mgr. de Merode, including one who was discovered to be the secretary of the National Committee, and in whose house important papers were found—among the rest, it is said, a correspondence from a French officer of high rank. Great excitement prevailed, and much irritation was displayed by the people. The Carnival was considered a very dull one.

A bomb exploded at Naples on the 28th ult., near the San Carlo Theatre, without, however, causing any damage. A patriotic demonstration was immediately made by the indignant population. The people traversed the Via di Toledo with shouts of "Evviva Italia!" and "Evviva Garibaldi!" The person suspected of the offence has been arrested.

The Carnival at Naples was considered the most brilliant that has been known for many years. As the Carnival season is the great holiday-time of the Italians, the manner in which the festival is observed is considered a good indication of the feeling that prevails among the people. At Rome and Venice it is dull and scarcely attended; at Naples it is brilliant and universally enjoyed. Our readers can draw their own inferences from these facts.

### AUSTRIA.

On the 26th ult. festivities, religious and otherwise, were announced in Vienna in commemoration of the granting of the Constitution, which passed over with decorous tranquillity, and, as far as the public were concerned, with an utter absence of enthusiasm. The programme for the day's proceedings was carried out with a praiseworthy and military exactness, and possibly more than one official breast may have throbbed high under its decorations; but, as a popular manifestation, the affair was decidedly a fiasco. In the streets that lead into the Cathedral-square gendarmes were stationed to direct the anticipated stream of vehicles into the prescribed routes; but there really was little occasion for the precaution. There was scarcely a sign of unusual stir in the city, and the carriages drawn up round St. Stephens's were far from numerous. The Cathedral doors stood wide open, disclosing the whole interior of the building, lighted up with numerous tapers, and inviting the faithful to enter and offer up thanksgivings for the inestimable benefits conferred upon them by the patent, the birthday of which was being celebrated. Cardinal Rauscher officiated. There were present the Archbishops William, Rainier, Sigismund, and Leopold; the Ministers, the Court Chancellor, the Presidents, and the majority of the members of both Houses of the Reichsrath, a large number of Generals and other military officers, the representatives of various official corporations, the Vienna Common Council, with the Bargomaster, Dr. Zehnka, at its head; the chiefs of the University, Chamber of Commerce, &c. A division of the Hungarian infantry regiment of the Emperor Alexander of Russia was drawn up in double line in the interior of

the church. The deputies of the Right of the Lower Chamber were absent, as were many members of the Upper House. High mass was said, and a Te Deum was sung. The representatives of the corporation of Vienna afterwards presented to the Emperor an Address couched in very laudatory terms, to which his Majesty made the following reply:—

I accept, with genuine satisfaction, the address you have handed to me. The sentiments of loyalty you express for me and my House, and the thanks you render for the grant of the Constitution, are guarantees to me that you recognise its value. Even as my views have been constantly directed to promote the happiness of my people, so do I reckon that also the representatives of my capital will be mindful to act as is most for the good of their fellow-citizens. It is pleasing to me to express to you my particular acknowledgments for the energy and self-devotion you have displayed in the painful events that have so recently afflicted Vienna.

A circular has been issued by the Governor-General of Hungary stating that the Provisorium will be maintained until the Diet shall have arrived at a solution of the pending constitutional questions.

### PRUSSIA.

The Committee of the Chamber of Representatives at Berlin on Saturday agreed to a proposal, with only one dissentient, for the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. The Ministry, however, declined to take part in the discussion, on the ground that the proposition was calculated to influence pending questions of European policy.

A meeting of the German National Association was held at Berlin on the 3rd inst., which was attended by about 2500 members, and at which all the speakers agreed in approving the maintenance of a united Federal Government, with a central Executive and Parliament, under the leadership of Prussia. The National Association now numbers 25,000 members.

It is stated that the Austrian, Bavarian, Hanoverian, and other coalitionists of Wurzburg, have returned a joint reply to the last Prussian note, in which they declare that they adhere to the views and conclusions of their famous identical epistle upon Federal Reform and the objects of Prussia.

### HESSIE CASSEL.

According to an article in the *Dresden Journal*, which appears to have official inspiration, the constitutional question now agitating Electoral Hesse is likely to be immediately settled. Austria and Prussia, it is stated, have agreed upon a proposal to be made jointly, and to which the assent of the other Federal Powers has been already obtained. This proposal, to be submitted to the Elector of Hesse, can hardly be declined even by that most irascible and eccentric of potentates.

### DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG.

The majority of the Estates of Schleswig have published a protest against the right of the Danish Parliament to legislate in their affairs. This document denies the competence of the assembled Rigsraad, and protests against the validity of all the resolutions which it has passed up to the present, or which it may adopt in future, respecting Schleswig.

### RUSSIA.

General Philippson, Curator of the University District of St. Petersburg, who played a prominent part during the agitations of last autumn among the students, has been relieved from his functions.

### TURKEY.

Fuad Aali, and Rushdi Pachas have been nominated as a committee for forming a scheme for the reform of the Turkish finances. The project of building frigates for the Government in England has been given up.

Some disturbances have taken place at Van, in Armenia. It appears that some of the Turkish soldiers there insulted the cross of the Christians. A combat took place, and the citadel was finally taken by the inhabitants. About a thousand persons are said to have been killed and wounded in the conflict.

An interview took place on the 28th ult., at Igalo, between Omer Pacha and Luka Vukalovich, chief of the insurgents in the Herzegovina. The latter was offered, as ultimatum, the rank of General, with a pension, upon condition of his procuring the submission of the Sutorina. In case of his refusal operations would be again commenced against the insurgents.

### MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz are to the 29th of January. Miramon has been arrested on his arrival at Vera Cruz, by order of Commodore Dunlop. He would not be allowed to land in Mexico. The allied Commissioners had returned from the city of Mexico. They reported that Juarez had received them with great consideration. Juarez had attempted to exact, as a condition for negotiations, that the allied forces should re-embark, with the exception of a guard consisting of 2000 men. This had been declined.

Juarez had admitted that the Government had not fulfilled its obligations to foreigners, and had said he was willing to give additional guarantees. A plenipotentiary of Juarez had returned with the commissioners, and it was therefore supposed that further conferences would ensue. No fighting had occurred. The allied forces were preparing to march into the interior if their demands were rejected.

The preparations for occupying Grozabo, Cordova, and Jalapa are progressing. The Mexicans were disposed to offer resistance.

The candidacy of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico was ill received.

### INDIA.

Advices from Bombay to the 12th ult. state that Pegu, Tenasserim, and Arracan have been united into one province, as British Burmah, with Colonel Phayre as Chief Commissioner.

The war with the savage tribes on the south-eastern frontier of Bengal has become more serious. More troops have been ordered up.

North Canara has been given up by Madras to Bombay. Sir George Clerk was very ill.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S LENTEN PASTORAL.—On Sunday the Lenten pastoral of Cardinal Wiseman was read in the Roman Catholic churches and chapels within the archdiocese of Westminster. The Cardinal announces that he is going to Rome to attend the great gathering of Bishops there:—"We take this earliest opportunity of announcing to you that we have just received an invitation to assist at the solemn canonization of the martyrs of Japan, with whose glorious history every Catholic is acquainted, to be held by his Holiness in the Vatican Basilica on Whit Sunday next, the 8th of June. The invitation to each Cardinal is considered a gracious command, unless compliance with it be previously hindered. In like manner are the Bishops of Italy invited and expected to attend. But the Holy Father has explained how serious, and perhaps insurmountable, obstacles may be thrown in their way by their temporal rulers, and therefore to supply as far as possible for their absence, and for the consequent diminution of splendour in the function, he has invited all Bishops on this side of the Alps to join and surround him in Rome on this great and rare occasion. This reason makes our invitation doubly a command, to be obeyed at the cost of even great inconvenience. What, then, can we consider it now, that the whole episcopate of France has been almost prohibited from applying for the leave required for absenting themselves from their dioceses? We have that double claim on us redoubled, that, if possible, we may be bearers of the homage and duty of our absent brethren thus attained by a policy to us merely unintelligible; and, so far as is possible for us in our littleness, that we may compensate for the absence of that noble episcopate, injured to p. execution, and able heroically to bear it." The address concludes with words of benediction, and is followed by a dispensation, mitigating the rigours of the ancient rules for fasting in Lent.

MR. DUNCAN DENNIS, the eminent shipowner, died suddenly on Thursday morning, at his residence, Portchester-terrace, Paddington, in his fifty-eighth year.



## THE WAR IN AMERICA.

## FEDERAL SUCCESSES—CAPTURE OF FORT DONNELSON.

We have intelligence from America to the 21st ult. The Federal tide of success had continued in the border States, and a great triumph had been achieved in the capture of Fort Donnellson. The Confederate garrison, with Generals Buckner, Bushrod, and Johnson, surrendered on the 16th ult., after three days' hard fighting. The Federals captured 15,000 prisoners and an immense quantity of war material. General Floyd, with 5,000 troops, escaped during the night. Fort Donnellson was attacked from the river by six Federal gun-boats, which were badly disabled previous to the surrender. The Federal land forces captured the upper redoubts which commanded Fort Donnellson. In the course of the attack the Confederates took one Federal battery, which the Federals recaptured. The Federals are supposed to have numbered about 10,000, and to have had 300 killed, 600 wounded, and 100 missing. The exact number of the Confederates is uncertain. Their loss is supposed to have been likewise heavy. General Grant, who commanded the Federals, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General. The Donnellson victory has caused intense excitement throughout the whole Northern States. Arrangements were being made for mass meetings to be held throughout the country on the 22nd ult. to celebrate the victory. The news was received in the Federal Congress with enthusiastic cheers. Commander Foote, with two gun-boats and eight mortar-boats, had proceeded from Donnellson up the Cumberland River to capture Clarksville (Tennessee). It was supposed that the Confederates would offer further resistance at Clarksville. The Confederates had entirely evacuated Bowling Green, and it was considered probable that they had concentrated their whole force on the Cumberland River. The Federal General Buell had likewise assembled a force of 80,000 on the Cumberland River. The Federal Generals Nelson and Mitchell were to move on Nashville via Franklin. A despatch from Fortress Monroe states that it is reported from Norfolk that fighting had occurred near Savannah, and that that place had probably been captured.

In Missouri the Federals were still pursuing General Price. The Federals had captured several officers and a considerable number of privates belonging to General Price's army.

General Burnside's expedition in North Carolina was also making progress, and occupied Eden Town. They had also cut off the water supply from the town of Savannah. General Halleck had telegraphed to the War Department that the Federals had occupied Springfield. The Confederates retreated after a short engagement, leaving their stores and camp equipage. These successes on each of the flanks of the Confederate army on the Potomac do not appear to have yet shaken the centre there so much as to render it safe, in General McClellan's opinion, to hazard an attack in front. But they have an effect upon the Congress, who have passed the Naval Bill with an amendment appropriating fifteen million dollars to the building of gun-boats. It is also understood that the House of Representatives will reject—at least they will be asked to reject—an inconvenient clause which the Senate has attached to the Treasury Bill making the interest on Government stock bonds payable in coin. With the North the greatest difficulty appears to be finance.

## THE ATTACK ON FORT DONNELSON.

A despatch from Fort Donnellson, dated Feb. 16, gives the following account of the attack on and surrender of that position:—

Fort Donnellson surrendered at daylight this morning (the 16th). We have General Buckner, Johnston, Bushrod, and 15,000 prisoners and 3,000 horses. Generals Pillow and Floyd, with their brigades, ran away on steamers, without letting Buckner know of their intention. General Smith led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was the first inside the fortifications. The prisoners are loading on the steamers for Cairo. The Federal loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. There is a large percentage of officers. The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind intrenchments. The fort would have been taken by storm on Saturday had not the ammunition of the Federals given out in the night. The enemy turned the Federal right for half an hour, but this ground thus lost was afterwards more than regained. General Latham's brigade of General Smith's division was the first in the lower end of the enemy's works, which were taken by a charge of the bayonet. As nine-tenths of the rebels were pitted against our right, our forces on the right were ready all night to recommence the attack. On Sunday morning they were met on their approach by a white flag. General Buckner having sent early in the morning a despatch to General Grant, surrendering. The rebels lost 48 field-pieces, 17 heavy guns, 23,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores. The Federal troops, from the moment of the investment of the fort on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions, all the time without tents, and a portion in a heavy storm of rain and snow.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The *New York Times* considers it fortunate that the Federal Government has reserved its action on the Mexican question, as that Government is thus left to pursue a policy which in due time will restore independence to Mexico and extinguish European hopes of a monarchy in the New World.

The Committee on Military Affairs had reported on the bill appropriating 100,000 dollars for surveying the telegraph route between San Francisco and the Amoor River. The report of the survey was to be presented before January, 1863.

## THE CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

The following is the despatch of General Burnside to General McClellan announcing the capture of Roanoke Island, and bears date Feb. 10:—

General,—I have the honour to report that a combined attack upon this island was commenced on the morning of the 7th by the naval and military force of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of six forts, forty guns, over two thousand prisoners, and upwards of three thousand small arms.

Among the prisoners are Colonel Shaw, Commander of the island, and O. Jennings Wise, Commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded, and has since died.

The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the 8th inst., after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge in the centre of the island, and a rapid pursuit of the enemy to the north end of the island, resulting in the capture of the prisoners mentioned above.

We have had no time to count them, but the number is estimated at nearly three thousand.

Our men fought bravely, and have endured most manfully the hardships incident to fighting through swamps and dense thickets. It is impossible to give the details of the engagement, or to mention meritorious officers and men, in the short time allowed for writing this report, the naval vessel carrying it starting immediately for Hampton Roads, and the reports of the Brigadier-Generals having not yet been handed in. It is enough to say that the officers and men of both arms of the service have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatteras were carried out.

I will be excused for saying in reference to the action that I owe everything to Generals Foster, Reno, and Parks, as more full details will show.

I am sorry to report the loss of about thirty-five killed and about two hundred wounded, ten of these probably mortally. Among the killed are Colonel Russell, of the 10th Connecticut Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Victor de Montell, of the D'Epenouil Zouaves. Both of them fought most gallantly. I regret exceedingly not being able to send a full report of the killed and wounded, but will send a despatch in a day or two with full returns.

Flag-officer Goldsborough, commanding the naval part of the expedition, thus reports the capture to Secretary Wells:—

Roanoke Island is ours. The military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of defence were truly formidable, and they were used with a determination worthy of a better cause. They consisted of two elaborately constructed works, mounting together twenty-two heavy guns, three of them being 100-pounders, rifled, four other batteries, mounting together twenty guns, a large proportion of them being also of large calibre, and some of them rifled; eight steamers, mounting two guns each, and each having a rifled gun, with the diameter of a 32-pounder; a prolonged obstruction of sunken vessels and piles to thwart our advance, and, altogether, a body of men numbering scarcely less than 5,000, of whom 3,000 are now our prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the 7th inst., at about eleven o'clock, and was continued till dark. The following morning it was

resumed at an early hour, and lasted until well in the afternoon, when, by a bold charge by our army, the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own was hoisted everywhere on the island in its place. No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition left Cape Hatteras Inlet.

## THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

The following letter from Athens gives some details of the late insurrection at Nauplia, and of the causes which produced it:—

Athens, Feb. 21.  
Greece as being an insurrection of a part of the army against King Otto's system of government. It is said that this insurrection was to have broken out simultaneously on the 16th of this month in the garrisons of Nauplia, Patras, Missolonghi, Lania, and Athens. A seizure of letters, about the 10th inst., by the Prefect of Nauplia, forced the leaders of the movement to declare themselves in that town on the 12th; but, as there had been sufficient time for the transmission of these letters to Athens, the Government learned from them the names of the conspirators, and numerous arrests were effected in the capital. Kalifonia, Petzalis, and Delliorgi, all of them members of the late ephemeral Canaris Cabinet, are in prison. The alleged movement of the garrison of Lania is contradicted. At Nauplia the leaders are Lieutenant-Colonel Artemi, who is at the head of the troops and commander-in-chief, and Lieutenant-Colonel Coronos, a charge of participation in the conspiracy of last May; he has been nominated prefect of the place; Major Zumbra-Kaki, of the Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Bogiari, cousin of the present Minister of War, and the majority of the officers who had been accused of plots and released some months afterwards for want of proof, are engaged in the Nauplia movement. The advice from that place informs us that the greatest order prevails there, that there is no fear of pillage, that the business of the public treasury and of the branch bank proceeds with regularity, and that on all these points the inhabitants feel full security.

On the 16th the King reviewed at Corinth a small regular force of about 1,500 men, and harangued them. In the evening the King returned to Athens by way of the Piræus. For the last six days news was expected that the Nauplia movement was imitated in the other provinces. In truth, Messenia and Magnin appear to be much possessed by the spirit of rebellion. The attention of the Government is earnestly fixed upon these provinces. It immediately dispatched thither General Anthony Mavromikali, with instructions to quiet the minds of the inhabitants and not to spare promises. Disaffection to the dynasty everywhere prevails.

The army of Corinth has advanced to Argos and has effected its junction with other troops (about a thousand men), which had been landed at the mills of Nauplia (at the head of the gulf) by General Giocri, or Tzocris, a man of great influence, and Primate in the province of Argolis, who had promised a force of at least 3,000 musketeers. It is asserted that the insurgents conceived timely suspicions as to the conduct of Tzocris, and that they conveyed him to Nauplia under arrest. It appears that, on perceiving that Athens did not move, the other provinces also remained quiet, and it is said that they have adjourned their project, but not renounced it. Nauplia and Tripolitza are as yet the only towns that have risen. The latter will be speedily reduced, but Nauplia can hold out for a long time. Disaffection to the Royal authority is general; the precautions taken make this fact still more apparent. The King has sent Generals Colocotroni, Piapouta, Petro, and Anthony Mavromikali to recruit and form irregular corps. It is to this end that the trifling sums which remained in the public coffers have been expended and that a loan of two millions has been obtained from the bank of Athens, hypothecated upon the customs of the Piræus and the tithes of the olive-trees of Salona. The Government manifests much anxiety about the events which are now taking place and those which may occur at any moment. Athens looks as if it were in a state of siege. Many of the principal cafés have been closed for several days by order of the police. The gymnasia and the university are also closed. People shun each other in the streets for fear of being suspected if they are seen talking to anybody; but it is easy to convince oneself that in the homes of the inhabitants there is infinitely more ill-will to the dynasty than is generally supposed.

The offices of the Ministry of War are established in the Royal palace; and the Queen, it is said, thanks to the language of her courtiers, having recovered from her first alarm, breathes nothing but vengeance.

I am willing to believe that the many enemies of that Princess are capable of imputing to her expressions she has not uttered; but, on the other hand, be assured that her Majesty is remarkable for her imprudence, and that anger often deprives her of all power of reflection. When wit of the contempt with which the Court regards the powerful States to which Greece owes her very existence, one cannot help pitying such pride and infatuation. We may be sure that if this movement be put down all its leaders whom the bullets may have spared will have to bear the full weight of the Queen's resentment.

All business is paralysed. The city of Athens seems lifeless. The only people you meet in the streets are gendarmes and policemen. If Nauplia hold out but for one month the Government will be seriously imperilled. Its embarrassment will be great when the two millions are spent. The funds of the provincial treasuries are squandered away by numerous "persons of influence" who have placed themselves at the King's orders to recruit, with the help, of course, of funds. What a mess it will be!

There are in the Piræus two British vessels, a large one and a corvette. Admiral Bouchard is still at Smyrna with two good ships. It is to be observed that the English commanders appear better disposed than usual with regard to the Court. Are these sentiments sincere? It is notorious that the Government of Greece has always sought to create embarrassments for England in the Ionian Islands.

Notwithstanding the announcements made to the contrary, the Greek insurrection does not seem as yet entirely suppressed. Despatches received in Marseilles represent a serious engagement as having taken place between the insurgents and the Royal troops, and it is remarked that no military bulletin has recently been published by the Government. The King has demanded that a council of war should be summoned to judge the rebel soldiers. All Carnival festivities at the Court and in the city have been suspended.

TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.—On Saturday last the smart screw-steamer *Bermuda* left the Mersey for Bermuda, and thence, if possible, to some of the Southern ports where the blockade is not very strict. The *Bermuda* has a well-assorted and valuable cargo of "hardware" and other useful articles on board, and as she is commanded by a daring and skilful captain (Westendorp), who has already run the Charleston blockade with the barque *Helen*, the chances are that he will a second time elude the vigilance of the Federal cruisers. The *Bermuda*, too, has been before in the same service, having run the blockade some months since with 1700 bales of cotton for Havre. There are at present several steamers en route from Liverpool to the Southern coast, with the intention of running through the Federal blockade if possible.

LUNACY REGULATION BILL.—The clause in this bill of the Lord Chancellor relating to medical evidence and the limit of the inquiry is as follows:—"No evidence as to anything done or said by such person (the alleged lunatic), or as to his demeanour or state of mind, at any time more than two years before the date of the commission shall be receivable, nor shall the opinion or conclusion of any medical practitioner be admissible in proof of the insanity of such person, unless in either case the Judge or Master shall, under the special circumstances of the case, otherwise direct. The alleged lunatic is to be examined before the taking of the evidence is commenced, and at the close of the proceedings, unless the Judge shall otherwise direct; and if so examined in private he will be entitled, if he choose, to be also examined in public."

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday last—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The report was adopted unanimously, and a discussion interesting to all volunteers followed on the resolutions. His Royal Highness was again elected president. It was agreed that the meeting for this year should again be held at Wimbledon, and a large attendance is anticipated in consequence of the gathering at the exhibition. After an animated discussion, the decision of the council, that the deciding shots for the Queen's Prize should be with a small-bore rifle, and not with the long Enfield, was agreed to.

THREATENING AN ACTRESS.—On Saturday evening week the performances at the Lyceum were suspended for a few minutes by Miss Lydia Thompson, the favourite actress and dancer at that establishment, going off into strong hysterics under the influence evidently of painful emotions, soon after she had made her entrance as the heroine of the extravaganza. Mr. Spencer came forward, and, soliciting the indulgence of the audience for a short time, explained the cause of the interruption. It would seem that the same morning a letter had been received by the young lady at the theatre, stating that in the course of the evening a pistol would be fired at her, and that she was to be prepared for the immediate termination of her career on earth.

THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE SUMTER (not the Captain, as was at first reported) has been arrested at Tangiers, at the instance of the American Consul at Gibraltar and of the Commander of the *Turcorara*. It is said that he has since been liberated.

## IRELAND.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE BELFAST FARMERS.—The Belfast farmers have forwarded to Sir Robert Peel a resolution expressive of gratitude for the prompt and courteous manner in which he has attended to their interests and representations. They allude to a report that the Chief Secretary was about to resign, and express the hope that, if such a design has been formed, it will in mercy to Ireland be abandoned. In a reply, directed to the secretary of the Farmers' Committee, Sir Robert says:—"There is not the least likelihood—whatever may be the vulgar and vindictive attacks with which I am assailed—that I shall be induced to abandon the duties of the office I have undertaken. If I had entertained any such intention, the satisfaction I derive from the generous sympathy of the class of men you represent on the present occasion, and which is shared in by many others in different localities and districts of the country, far outweighs in my mind all considerations of the trifling inconvenience I experience from the attacks to which you refer, and which, with me, rather operate as incentives to duty than a discouragement."

FATHER DALY AT GALWAY.—The Rev. Mr. Daly has returned to Galway. There was no demonstration whatever on the occasion of his arrival, although there could not be less than 2,000 people awaiting the arrival of the train at the station. He requested the people to disperse quietly and return to their homes. He said that everything was right with him, and that, as heretofore, he could exercise the rights of citizenship both in public and at the public boards whenever he thought he could advance the interests of his native town or benefit his fellow-citizens. As regards his clerical position, he had been restored to his former dignity in the Church. There are, however, various reports as to the result of the rev. father's visit to Rome, but the general opinion seems to be that he will have to make an apology to his Bishop, who will then, according to his instructions, restore him to the full enjoyment of his ministerial office.

MURDER IN LITRIM.—John McKernan, of Curragh, has been shot dead whilst standing at his own door. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Murder" returned. One man has been arrested on suspicion. McKernan, it is said, was murdered because he took some land from which a family was recently evicted. The Government have offered a reward of £100 for such information as may lead to the arrest of the persons concerned in the murder.

## SCOTLAND.

"AN ILL-BRED CONGREGATION."—On a Sunday afternoon lately in one of the Established Churches in Dundee, while the minister was proceeding with the delivery of a discourse on the body of the Church of Christ, he was much annoyed with the accompaniment, so frequent at this season, of continual coughing on the part of his hearers. At length his nerves could stand it no longer, and, almost in despair, he appealed to the people to allow him to finish his discourse without further molestation, assuring them that he would not put their forbearance to a severe test. The effect of this appeal was no more than a momentary cessation of the annoyance; in a few minutes it recommenced with renewed vigour, and the rev. gentleman, at the limit of his patience, sat down, leaving his hearers in immense surprise at the sudden interruption of the sermon. This expedient on the part of the speaker for the time produced the desired effect—the people ceased to cough; he resumed his discourse, and was permitted in peace to bring it to a termination. In his peroration, however, he remarked indirectly on what had occurred, for, in enumerating the hindrances which existed to the perfecting of the body of the Church, he mentioned as one "an ill-bred congregation."

## THE PROVINCES.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN A RAT AND A RABBIT.—A few evenings ago Mr. Parfrey, of Clutton, who is an amateur breeder of rabbits, heard an unusual noise, and, on going to the spot whence the sound proceeded, saw a desperate battle fought in the rabbit-hutch between one of his rabbits and a large-sized rat. He watched the combatants for a few moments with great interest, and saw the rabbit catch hold of the rat by the back of its neck, turn it upside down, and then with its forepaws rip up its antagonist, and nearly sever its head from the body. The rabbit, however, did not escape with a whole skin, for, after the fight, it was discovered that it had received several bites about the breast and head, but not of a severe character. The rat was one of the largest barn rats ever seen in the neighbourhood. The rabbit was a fully-grown one, with young ones.

FATAL LION FIGHT.—For the last few days Mander's menagerie of wild beasts has been exhibiting on the market-place at Lynn. This menagerie is well known by the accidents which have occurred in connection with the feats of daring amongst the lions by Maccomo. On Monday evening week a real lion fight took place between the famous lion "Wallace" and a lioness. It appears that the lioness had hitherto been kept separate, in consequence of her not being perfectly tame. Having recently shown signs of a quiet spirit, the proprietor ordered the slide which divided her den from that in which the other lion and lioness were confined to be withdrawn. No sooner was this done than the lion "Wallace" crouched down, instantly sprang upon the newcomer with the utmost ferocity, and seized her by the throat. A fearful scene ensued, but it was of short duration, for "Wallace" was assisted by a lioness, and, combined, they succeeded in killing the lion in a truer very quickly. The roaring of the wild beasts during this struggle was fearful. It is said that the lioness which was killed was worth nearly £200.

STORM ON THE EASTERN COAST.—LOSS OF FIFTEEN LIVES.—The weather all last week was intensely cold on the eastern side of the country, and the keen east wind which prevailed up to Saturday evening last produced, as is usually the case under such circumstances, several serious disasters among the shipping. The most alarming casualty occurred off Harwich, where the Bremen barque *Johanne*, in ballast from Bremen for Cardiff, at which port she was to load with coals, for Vera Cruz, struck on the Long Sand. The ship was observed with her topmast gone; the crew (who numbered fourteen hands in all) were seen mustered on the weather quarter by the *Alfred* rigging. Two smacks stayed near the sand in the hope of saving the poor fellows, but the tremendous sea baffled their well-intentioned efforts. After lying on the sand a few hours, the ill-lated ship fell on her broadside, and soon became a total wreck, her unfortunate crew, who were no doubt numbed by the cold, being one by one engulfed in the raging waves. The only survivor was Emil Krauge, the second mate, who, before the ship heeled over, jumped overboard with a life-buoy. On his being observed struggling amongst the breakers, the crew of the smack *Alfred* put off and succeeded in picking him up. Help came none too soon, for he was in a very exhausted state, and the utmost skill was required to restore him. The Swedish brig *Mathilda*, Hausen master, from Marseilles for Yarmouth, with oil-cake, on arriving off Lowestoft, made signals for a pilot. A yawl was launched from the shore with a licensed North Sea pilot, who, on reaching the vessel, found she was bound for Yarmouth, and consequently did not offer his services; but one of the crew of the yawl was left on board the vessel and took charge of her. Under his direction she was being brought into Corton Gatway, when she grounded on the Corton Sand, and the sea running heavily, was soon broken up. The yawl's man and three of the crew saved themselves in the long-boat, but the mate and one English seaman were drowned in attempting to reach the long-boat; the captain and three seamen were left on the wreck. As soon as the long-boat reached the shore, the life-boat was launched, and towed out by the Eastern Counties Railway Company's Lowestoft steam-tug, which proved of great service in bringing the life-boat through the heavy surf. On the wreck being reached, the captain and his three companions were taken off; they had been clinging to pieces of wreck for nearly four hours, and when relieved were in a most exhausted state.

DEPRESSION IN THE NORTH.—The falling traffic of the railways is making the necessity of curtailing expenditure apparent. During the past week the North-Eastern Railway Company have discharged a large number of hands upon their lines, and it is said further reductions are contemplated. The people at the ironstone workings are also suffering, a considerable discharge of men having been made in the Rosedale Valley. In the Esk Valley, however, the partial failure in blasting the Goathland ironstone, on account of the difficulty of obtaining suitable coal, has not quite stopped speculation in that quarter. The late manager of the Goathland Company has, it is stated, purchased two extensive farms near Grosmont on behalf of a well-known capitalist, and it is expected two blast-furnaces will be erected there. The estate yields two qualities of ironstone, and is likely to yield iron of excellent quality. The avoidance of the Goathland incline by the North-Eastern Company, and the extension of the North Yorkshire line to Grosmont, on the Whitby, will give this valley equal facilities for obtaining coal possessed by the other districts, and on the revival of the iron trade much traffic must of necessity accrue to the North-Eastern in this quarter.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—On Saturday morning last the engineers of the Metropolitan Railway, attended by several of the workmen, were engaged from an early hour in setting out the precise bounds of their railway terminus, and in inserting the "points" for the guidance of the navigators and others employed in excavating the line, and the construction of the new station in Victoria-street. The station will be recessed on the western side to a depth of sixteen feet from Victoria-street, the frontage extending to New Charles-street, upwards of 300 feet. It will terminate on the north side of West-street, and will possess a southern approach from the new "Market-street," to be constructed from Victoria-street to the north-western corner of the proposed meat and poultry markets. Arrangements have, it is said, been made for the opening of the station in the month of June next, both for the Great Western and Great Northern, as well as the metropolitan passenger traffic.



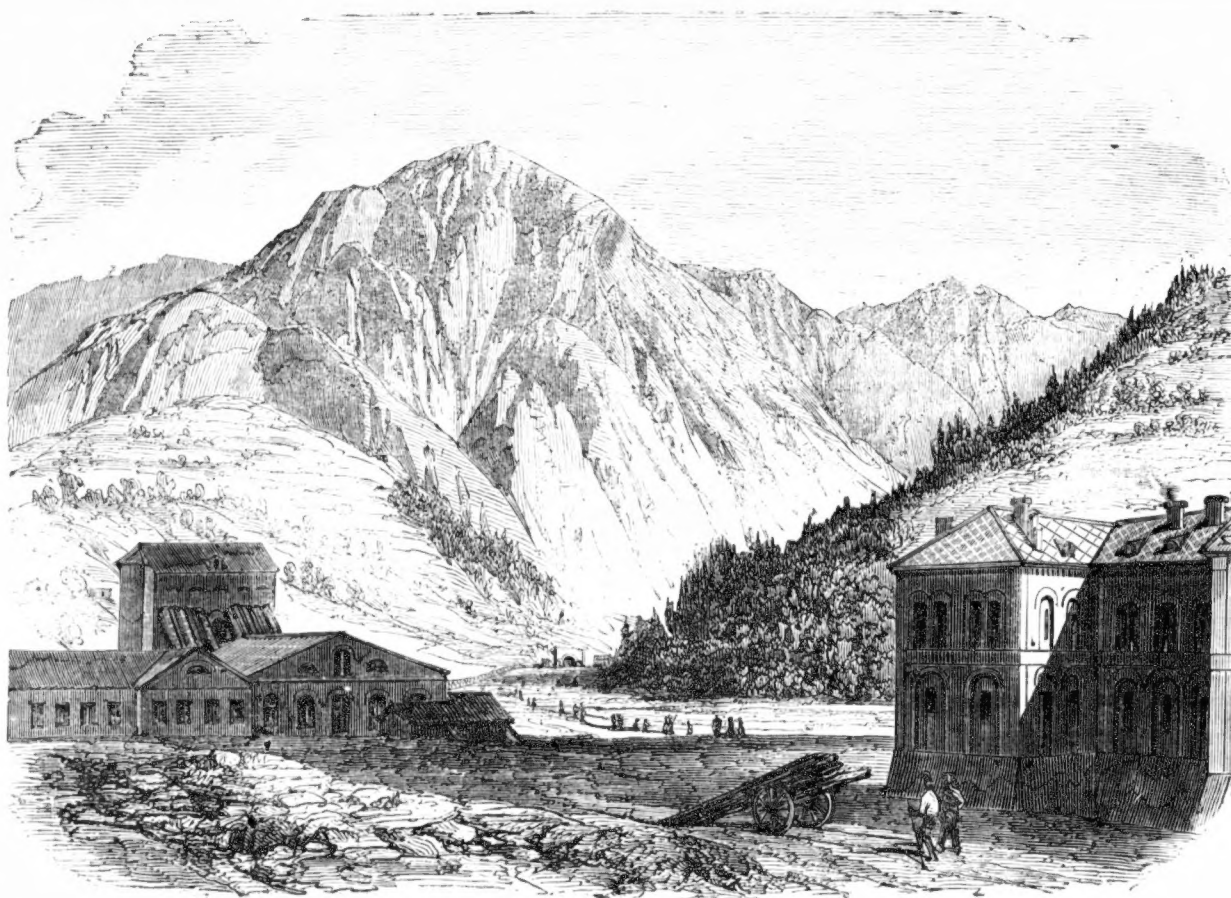
THE WORKS AT MONT  
CENIS.

MONT CENIS has long been celebrated, not only for the admirable road by which Napoleon turned a difficult and dangerous pass, exposed to avalanches, into a highway across the Alps, but also for the beauty of its scenery and the rare growths of Alpine plants which were to be discovered there as well as on the plateau between the eastern summits of Roche Michel and Ronche and the western one of Little Mount Cenis. This plateau is covered with cornfields and pastures, and partly occupied by a lake which contains excellent trout, and discharges itself by a mountain torrent rushing down towards Susa, and forming a succession of fine cascades. Mont Cenis itself is one of the Cottian Alps between Piedmont and Savoy, and forming part of the watershed between the valleys of the Arc and the Doire. The culminating point of the mountain is 2224 ft. above Lans-le-bourg, in the former valley, and 6773 ft. above the sea level. Its strata consist of alternate beds of schist, limestone, and gypsum, with occasionally basalt and serpentine, and, less frequently, quartz. The principal summits—Ronche, Roche Michel, and Roche Melor—are usually surrounded by clouds and covered with snow.

The road constructed by the first Napoleon was a marvellous work, sufficient in itself to indicate the greatness of that energy which shrunk from no attempt to unite his dominions and gather all the reins of power into the

single hand which some times benefited the world in its work of self-aggrandisement. Modern science, however, discards even the gigantic schemes of a past age as mere compromises with

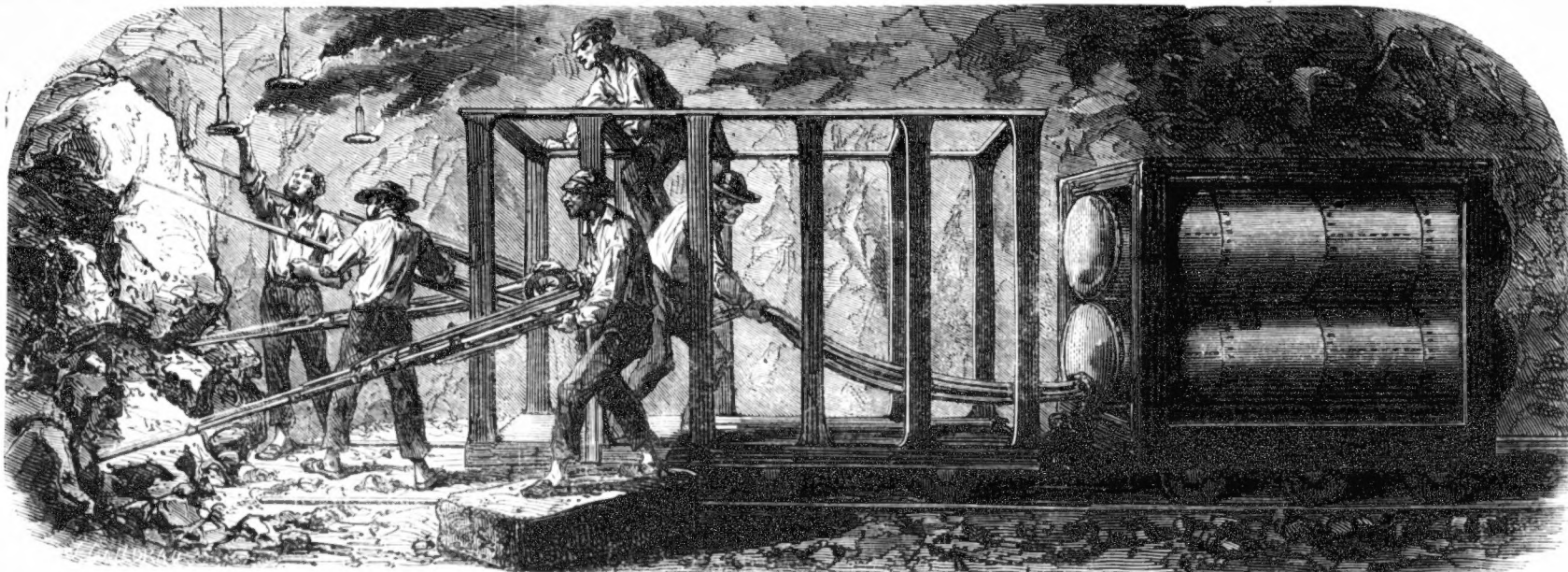
tunneling could be adopted. From a calculation made in 1858 it appears that by the means ordinarily employed it would have taken some thirty-four years to arrive at the other side of the mountain.



THE TUNNEL THROUGH MONT CENIS—RESIDENCE OF THE ENGINEERS.

the difficulties which can be overcome by mechanical inventions and the appliances of engineering skill. Rather than stay to construct an elaborate road by which troops may pass the Alpine barriers by a forced march, it bores a tunnel through the solid bulk, and, laying down its tramways, starts a train bearing its living freight along the subterranean passage. The railway-engine is, after all, the real gnome or fire-knight who rules the mountain, and whose beneficent influence can fertilise the surrounding land or enrich the dwellers in the valley.

It is now nearly ten years since the Sarlinian Railway Company undertook to unite France and Italy by crossing through the Alps in the narrowest portion of their chain, at the pass of Susa, between Modena and Bardoneche. The Government of Victor Emmanuel coming to the aid of the company, who had already incurred enormous expenses, undertook to pierce Mont Cenis. Amongst the numerous propositions which were made to them for effecting this object, they chose to avail themselves of that plan which suggested boring a tunnel, with a declination towards each end. This was a gigantic undertaking, because the proposal would have been practically of little value to the present generation unless some new system of



WORKMEN ENGAGED IN BORING THROUGH THE SOLID ROCK.

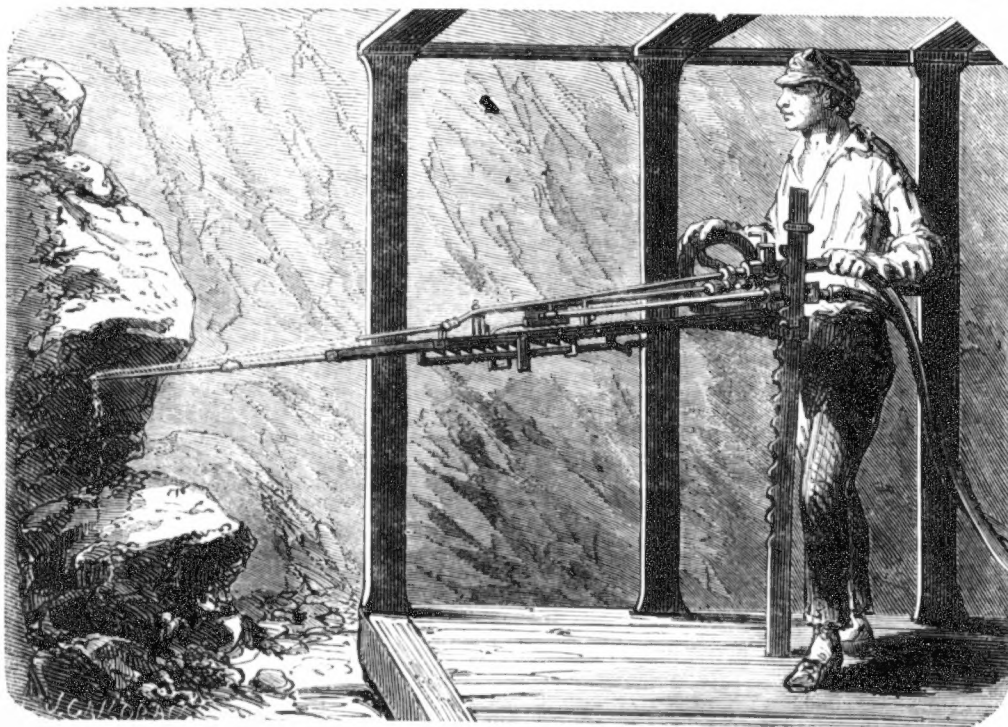
It became necessary, therefore, to reject all the usual methods. It is an established plan in most of the ordinary subterranean viaducts that, when the soil is not too hard to admit it, shafts are sunk at certain distances to the depth at which it is intended to construct the tunnel, and from these points various parties of workmen commence their labours at the same time along the entire line intended to be constructed. This, however, was impossible in dealing with a mountain of such immense proportions, and it became necessary to commence the undertaking at the two extreme points of the projected subway.

The difficulties seemed to increase in proportion as the picks of the workmen and the blasting cartridges of the miners were used to advance the work. It was constantly necessary to guard against the fall of masses of earth and stone upon the tools and machinery employed, as well as the gaps which, opening before the efforts of the labourers, added to their anxiety the discovery of springs of water, which sometimes threatened to deluge the passage they had already cleared. But, while everything succeeded beyond the hopes of the engineers in this portion of their task, there remained, perhaps, the greatest difficulty of all—that of providing for ventilation.

For the preservation of the lives of the men employed, and even to keep the lamps alight, it was necessary to obtain a strong current of air, which required some powerful apparatus to force it through the entire length of the tunnel and establish a breathable atmosphere. Our illustration represents the contrivance employed for this purpose on the Bardoneche side. Eight men are at work in a sort of open truck running on the tramway, while the compressed

air is conducted in cylinders which run along the line as far as the place where the work is going, the flexibility of the tube admitting of its being moved in any direction. Several tubes, unconnected

with each other, pass from the grand generating conduit, and carry the air to various parts of the tunnel. Although the weight of the machine is over ten tons, the carriages move with the greatest facility. Each of the compressors, giving three strokes a minute, produces about forty gallons of air. During the eight working hours, therefore, there is a plentiful supply of fresh and pure air spread over all parts of the tunnel, thus obviating many of the effects of the vitiated atmosphere produced by the lamps and the explosions of the powder used in blasting.



ACTION OF THE BORING-MACHINE.

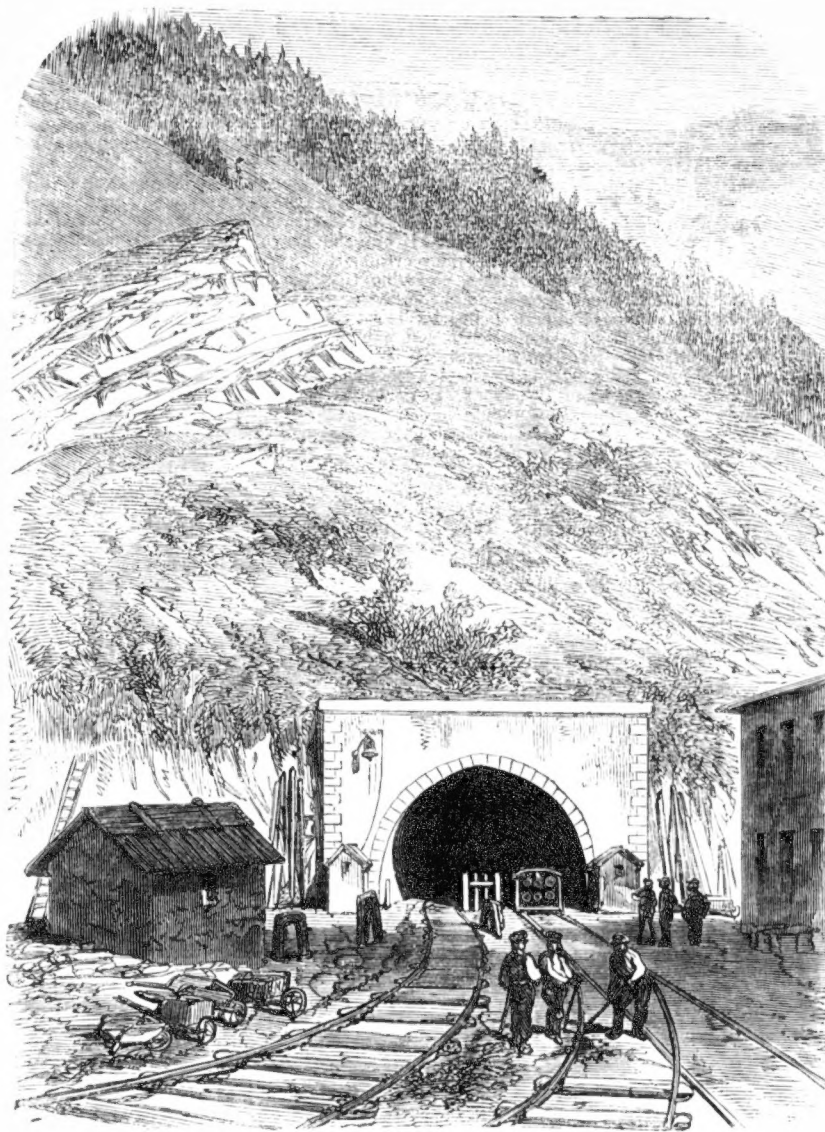
THE  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

CHEERLESS and inhospitable as is the appearance of the great building in the Cromwell-road in its present unfinished and unfurnished state, there has been, nevertheless, for the last few days past ample provision, together with all needful appliances, for the supply of the creature comforts to the staff of officers and other persons who have business within the walls of the International Exhibition. The English and French contractors for the refreshment department have already commenced their agreeable and most necessary office on the small scale which the limited wants they are at present called upon to satisfy require. Those who have any business with M. Veillard, of the firm of Martin and Veillard, may "nose him in the lobby" which lies to the north of the eastern dome by the savoury odours which his culinary performances have pleasantly substituted for the depressing smell of damp plaster and fresh shavings, which previous to his installation had reigned exclusively



within the edifice. In a set of rooms intended eventually to be occupied as offices are now to be found a luncheon bar, plentifully laden, and tables laid out for dinners, and a cold repast or a hot dinner can be had at a moderate price, and may be washed down with any description of liquor, from claret or burgundy to the modest but invigorating Allsopp. Messrs. Morrish and Sanders have established their refectory outside the building, in Thurlow-place, and thus those employed in the exhibition have already the happy privilege of dining as they please, either in the plain and substantial English fashion or in the more recondite light and artistic style of French gastronomy.

The rapidity with which the building, both externally and internally, is progressing towards completion is as marvellous as it is satisfactory. Every day is marked by such large additions to what is already finished as each day to give an altered physiognomy to its aspect. A large portion of the eastern annex and transept, which a day or two ago exhibited an unsightly tract of bare earth, is now boarded over. The ornamental ironwork which forms the palisade of the galleries is fast being filled in, and already gives them a light and graceful appearance. The glazing of both domes is nearly complete, and in a few days it will be possible to judge very fairly of their external effect. The decoration of the ceiling of the nave has been forwarded with such speed that on Monday it was within little of being completed out of hand from dome to dome, and the general result is now thoroughly visible. Opinion will, no doubt, be divided as to its appropriateness, and probably some will be inclined to pronounce the ornamentation somewhat too elaborate and tending to diminish the effect of height and lightness, which it should have been the object of the decorator to preserve, and, if possible, to enhance. Those who think after this fashion would have preferred the simple marking out with primary colours the structural features of the roof, abstaining almost entirely from overlaying them with fanciful designs. It must be borne in mind that in the nave the light comes entirely from the sides, and it was therefore the more essential to impart to the roof, which darkens the upper regions, all the lightness and airiness that judicious art could convey. To those, however, with whom the objection pointed out has no force, and whose taste prefers a comparatively rich embellishment for the ceiling, the decoration of Mr. Crace will probably be satisfactory. In order to facilitate the work of decorating the interior of the building, the pattern of the ornamentation is cut out of sheets of pasteboard or drawing-paper in what are called stencil-plates; these plates being afterwards subjected to a process which, while leaving the material still pliable, renders it waterproof, in order to counteract the effects of the distemper colour used in finishing the work. Our Engraving exhibits the operation of preparing these stencil-plates or sections of the pattern, which are of immense advantage in expediting operations.



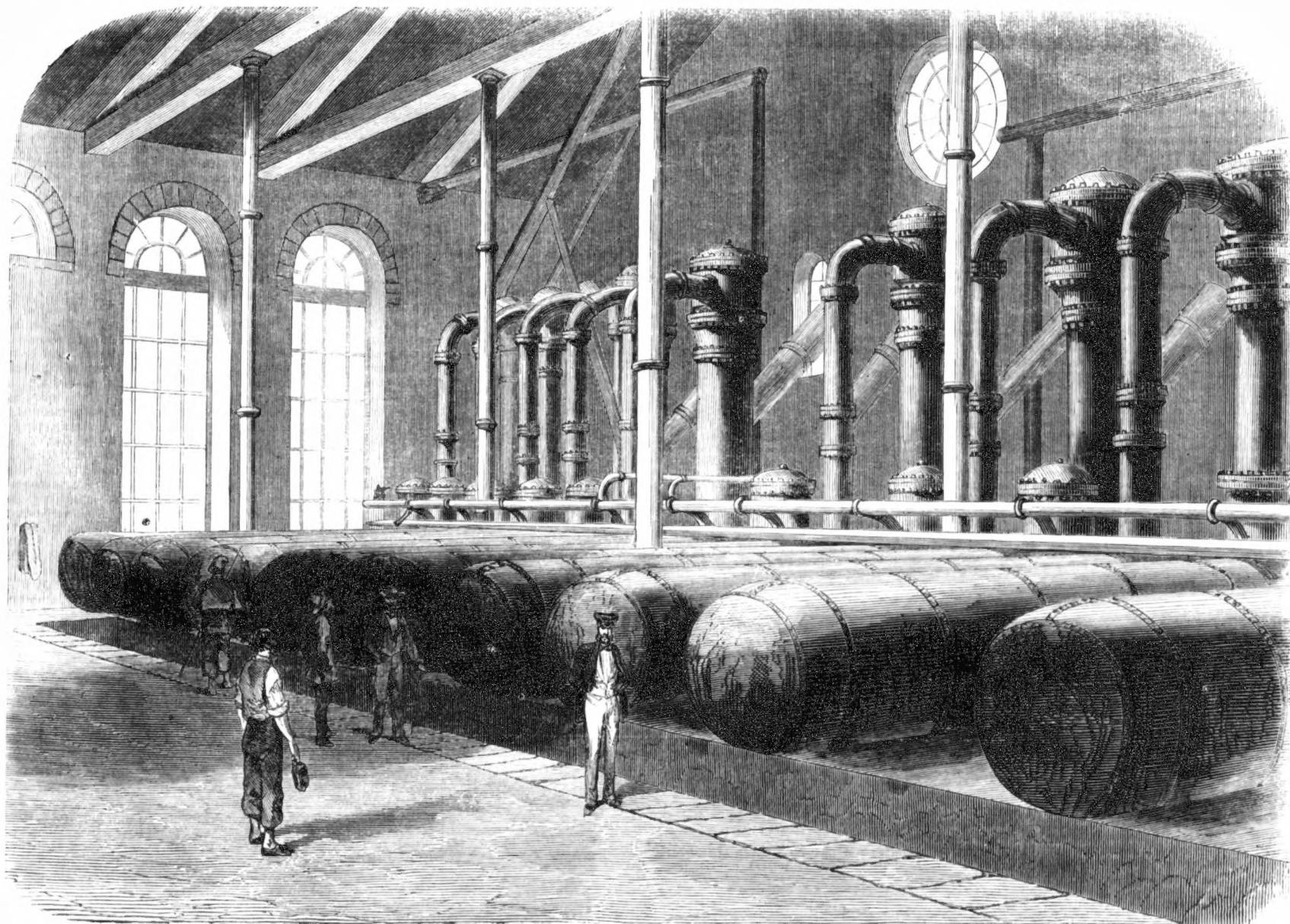
ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL.

Indeed, it may safely be said that a building of such magnitude could never have been decorated within anything like the time allowed except by the adoption of this system, which enables a great number of workmen to be employed upon the same pattern in many different parts of the structure at the same moment. Some idea of the rapidity with which the work of decoration has progressed may be formed when we state that it is only about five weeks since Mr. Crace commenced operations, and that now the ornamentation of the vast interior is all but completed.

There have been but few if any additions to the goods already forwarded to the exhibition, and which consist chiefly of cases of machinery from Switzerland, and specimens of raw produce from Prince Edward's Island. A few consignments from the United States have arrived, but of what nature is not yet made clear. A week or two will convert these dribblets into series of steadily-increasing streams, which will then shortly combine to form a deluge which will severely try the mental and physical strength of the commissioners' officers and their subordinates. It is already a symptom of approaching action that Mr. Sanford, who has hitherto held the post of secretary to the commission, was last week appointed general manager and secretary of the International Exhibition. Among the multitude of devices which the commissioners find themselves under the necessity of recurring to for the purpose of swelling the budget of receipts are two measures which rather touch the Horticultural Gardens than the International Exhibition. The first of these is the putting forth to public tender the sole privilege of supplying refreshments to the visitors who are expected to flock to the Horticultural Gardens during the International Exhibition. The second is the submission to similar competition of the right to take photographic likenesses at the north entrance of the Horticultural Gardens, which is about to be established on the piece of ground formerly occupied by Gore House.

The picture-galleries are nearly finished, and will be opened shortly for the reception of the art-treasures with which their walls will be enriched during the exhibition.

Of the three composers who were to contribute compositions to be executed at the ceremonial of opening the International Exhibition the first in the field is Meyerbeer, who has not only sent in the march which had been requested of him, but, fired with enthusiasm at his subject, has given full play to the thoughts and emotions it suggested by the composition of an elaborate overture, the score of which is now in the hands of Mr. Costa, to whom the direction of the musical portion of the opening ceremonial has been confided. With reference to the subject of the inauguration of the International Exhibition, we believe that her Majesty's commissioners have come to the determination of setting apart a certain number of reserved seats to which those persons who have been the first to take



MACHINES FOR SUPPLYING THE TUNNEL WITH AIR —(FROM SKETCH BY M. AFFOLTEN.)



season tickets will be entitled on the principle of "first come first served."

The private agreement to which all the great railways running north of the Thames are about to give their adhesion, in reference to the opening of the exhibition, arranges that from the 1st of May to the 15th of June ordinary fares and ordinary arrangements are to be maintained on all parts of their respective lines. From the 16th of June to the end of the exhibition return-tickets are to be available for one clear week. During the month of August ordinary excursion-fares are to be maintained; during the month of September the rate of excursion-fares are to be reduced 20 per cent; and during the month of October a still further reduction of 20 per cent for third-class passengers will be made on the rates of September.

## THE DEBATE IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Prince Napoleon has succeeded in imparting great interest to the proceedings of the Senate. On Saturday last he made a second speech, dealing this time with the delicate question of Rome. This oration, which was free from much of the violence which distinguished the Prince's first speech this Session, and was altogether a remarkable effort, showing that his Imperial Highness, if not the most skilful warrior and the most subtle statesman, is at least the orator of his race, was called forth by the paragraph in the address referring to Italy, and by some remarks on the preceding day of M. de Lagueronniere and M. Bonjean. At the opening of the sitting Cardinal Donnet had objected to expressions referring to the resistance and immobility of the Holy Father. He defended the conduct of the Pontiff, "who brought over to his side Heaven and the world by refusing to sanction every agreement which would subordinate right to violence." The speaker demanded that the paragraph should be sent back to the committee for modification.

Prince Napoleon then spoke, and said:—  
I applaud, gentlemen, the vast erudition of my honourable colleague, M. Bonjean; but he must allow me to draw this conclusion from his speech, that the Pope ought to reign at Rome without governing there. This conclusion was tried two years since, and fell to the ground. Such a solution, however bad it may be, might have been adopted on one condition—that both parties agreed to it. But if the Pope energetically refuses; if he says, "I will not even discuss the point," what is to be done? There remains one thing to be done, which I wish publicly to state—the withdrawal of our troops from Rome. I accept beforehand that species of blame which it has been attempted to throw upon the opinions which I defend, styling them extreme and radical opinions. It imports little whether they are extreme and radical opinions; the point is to know whether they are just.

After a few ironical words in reply to M. de Lagueronniere, Prince Napoleon continued:—

The Roman question ought to be settled. The public mind ought to be quieted both as regards spiritual and material interests. We have had enough of this Roman question. It has done us much injury. It ought to be wound up. I do not hesitate to say that if France, through the organ of its Emperor, takes a firm decision, all this excitement will be stopped. The Emperor would thereby render the greatest service to France and to the whole of Europe. There is one word, gentlemen, which I shall omit in my speech, and which I was sorry to see mentioned from the tribune—Venice. There is agitation enough already; we have quite enough on our hands with the Roman question; and as Venice is not mentioned in the Address, which would imply so much, I shall not allude to it in my speech. I do not mean to say that we may not have to allude to it on a future occasion, but this is not the proper moment to do so. I do not purpose entering into the history of this Italian question at such length as some preceding speakers have done. I will simply recall to mind the facts of 1861. An illustrious statesman died; it was a serious incident, which might have had the most terrible consequences for Italy. How does the Government of the Emperor act? The Government of the Emperor, inspired by a just appreciation of the political situation, recognises the kingdom of Italy. That was an act of which I cannot speak in too high terms. The Emperor did not hesitate; he saw that the enemies of Italy might take advantage of that fatal death, and, at the very moment that that death might have indicated a blow upon the cause the triumph of which we had assured beyond the Alps, he gave it that aid which is attached to the gratitude Italy feels for France.

Prince Napoleon then quoted the words of Napoleon I., which he said he should like to see repeated by Napoleon III. In 1808 the Emperor said to the Deputies of the old Roman provinces:—

"Let the clergy confine themselves to matters connected with Heaven. Theology, which they study from their youth, entitles them to authority in spiritual affairs, but does not give them any right to meddle in army or Government matters. The decline of Italy dates from the day when the priests got the management of the finances, police, and army, into their hands."

Prince Napoleon next quoted various other sayings of Napoleon I. to show that the Papal power ought to be limited to spiritual matters. Prince Napoleon then referred to the celebrated letter of Napoleon III. when only President of the Republic (dated Elysée Nation, Aug. 18, 1849) to Edgar Ney:—

The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to stifle liberty, but to regulate it, &c.

The Prince then passed in review the whole policy of France towards Italy since the expedition to Rome, and concluded as follows:—

And what do you want now? Italian unity is established with the exception of Rome and Venice. As regards Venice, that does not depend upon us—it does not come within our competence. But Rome depends upon us. We are the involuntary arbiters of the Roman question, because we keep French troops at Rome. . . . Agitation in Italy will all depend upon the conduct of the French Government. There are only two means of stopping that agitation—either to send a French army across the Alps, or to let the Austrians have their own way. Is there any one here to advocate the latter cause and the destruction of Italian unity? ("No, no," from various senators; "it is inadmissible.") It is time (continued the Prince) that this question should be settled. It is bad for France, bad for Italy, bad for Europe. Let us withdraw our troops from Rome. I have full confidence that the solution of the Italian question will terminate in the sense of unity; that no other solution is possible under Napoleon III. no more than it could have been under Napoleon I.; that the spiritual power must be separated from the temporal power, and that the shadow and the genius of the great Emperor will inspire the decisions of his successor.

On Monday the debate was again resumed, when M. Royer, in the name of the Committee, explained the wording of the Address, and stated that the words "immoderate pretensions" signify such pretensions as aim at terminating the evacuation of Rome in order to secure the conciliation of the two great causes of the Papacy and the unity of Italy, and such as declare the unity of Italy to be impossible without Rome and Venice. The words "resistance and immobility," said M. Royer, "are not exaggerated expressions, and exactly characterise the attitude of the Roman Court."

M. Billault then stated that the Government continued to desire the independence of Italy and also the independence of the Pope. He discussed the different possible eventualities, and said, "We must neither be alarmed at the resistance of some nor the impatience of others, but wait for public reasons, facts, and Providence to bring about a possible solution. The peace of the world and of consciences depends upon this." M. Billault spoke against several passages in Prince Napoleon's speech, especially those referring to the evacuation of Rome by the French. He pointed out the dangers of an evacuation, and the immense responsibility which such a measure would impose upon the Government. In speaking of the possibility of an arrangement between Italy and the Pope, M. Billault said that the Italian Government, grateful to the Emperor and to France, would still accept one; "but," said the Minister, "the great obstacle is Rome. The Imperial Government does not despair of overcoming the absolute immobility of the Pope; but the Cardinals and Prelates who surround his Holiness are enemies of France, and we must not give them fresh weapons. By adopting the paragraph of the Address relative to Italy the Senate will give the Emperor the right of firmly addressing the Holy Father in the language of reason and policy."

Much applause followed the speech of M. Billault, and the paragraph in question was adopted by the Senate.

The whole Address was afterwards adopted by 126 against 6 votes, amid cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

## MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURIN.

RESIGNATION OF THE RICASOLI CABINET.

A MINISTERIAL crisis has occurred at Turin, which has resulted in the resignation of Baron Ricasoli and his colleagues, and the formation of a new Administration under the presidency of Signor Ratazzi. The immediate causes of this event are not very clear, although the occurrence itself was considered probable for some time past. The Prime Minister laid his own and his colleagues' resignation before the King on Friday evening week, which his Majesty at first hesitated to accept, observing that the existence of the Administration depended on the feeling of the Chambers, and, till their opinions had been elicited, he did not think he would be justified in accepting the demission of office by Baron Ricasoli and his colleagues. Eventually, however, it is said that it was arranged that the resignation should be accepted conditionally, on the approval of that course by the Chambers. In the meantime Signor Ratazzi was called on to form an Administration, and the following is reported as the result of his efforts:—Signor Ratazzi, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, *ad interim*, Minister of the Interior; Signor Pellitti, Minister of War; Signor Cordova, Minister of Justice. The other appointments are not yet announced. General Cialdini is said to have been offered the Portfolio of War and to have declined it. The Ministry is, therefore, for the present incomplete; but probably a day or two more will enable Signor Ratazzi to perfect his arrangements. A dissolution of Parliament is considered probable.

A letter from Turin, dated Saturday last, contains the following remarks on the causes which have produced the downfall of the Ricasoli Ministry:—

There are those who think that the resolution of the Ministers arose altogether from an internal disorder—a dissension among the members of the Cabinet. The Tuscan party among them, and especially Peruzzi and Bastogi, are said to have been wounded by some rather pungent sarcasms which fell from the lips of Cordova in the heat of an extremely able and eloquent speech delivered by that Minister on Thursday last in support of his own bill for the extension of the gold currency into those provinces where hitherto only a silver currency legally existed—viz., in Naples and Tuscany—a measure which the Tuscans opposed upon what Cordova described as old-fashioned "Chinese and Japanese" views. To this must be added the defeat suffered by Bastogi in the Senate, where his bill for the reorganisation of the Exchequer Court was wounded in its most vital principles. Were these the only reasons for the Minister's retirement it would hardly amount to a crisis, as the Cabinet would remain sound at the head, and Baron Ricasoli would still have it in his power to reconstitute an Administration by a new combination, similar to that which occurred early in the spring of last year, when Cavour was anxious to rid himself of some obnoxious colleagues.

Other persons, however, think that Ricasoli himself finds his position untenable, and has long been anxious to quit it—first, on public grounds, for it is supposed that his speech in answer to an interpellation on Tuesday last has been a political blunder, especially where he said that he considered the Committees of Provision, or Mazzinian Committees, useful, in so far as they contributed to keep up the public spirit, an expression which won him the applause of the Left and seemed to commit him to the rather subversive notions of that party. But, besides these public grounds of displeasure, Baron Ricasoli had to contend with a courtly intrigue, which it is confidently asserted had prejudiced the King's mind against him. Matters seem to have come to a crisis in that quarter. There was a King's ball on Monday last, and the bystanders remarked that the Premier, although present, had no conversation with the King, and withdrew at a rather early period without leave-taking—a behaviour on his part which was strongly commented upon by some of the unfriendly courtiers in the King's immediate retinue.

Another letter of later date says:—

The King has behaved admirably. Baron Ricasoli's letter announcing his own and his colleagues' intention to withdraw from office was met by his Majesty, it is said, with an answer to the effect that the entrance and exit of a Cabinet were matters to be referred to Parliamentary arbitrament, and that the Baron should on the first meeting of the Houses after these six days of Carnival adjournment put before them a very clear question to elicit a vote of confidence or want of confidence.

There is little doubt, I think, now that the vote of Parliament will go against Ricasoli. Most of the organs of the press that upheld him hitherto have turned against him very unequivocally. As an administrator, and even as a politician, he has failed lately. It was only on the 4th of February that he issued a circular to the Prefets advising and enjoining the strong repression of the Committees of Provision, and it was again on the 25th of the same month that he declared in Parliament that those committees were of use, as they kept up the public spirit. Charged with a double portfolio, while he, in the Home Department, perplexed his subalterns by these contradictions, he equally mismanaged the Foreign Office by incurring the displeasure of the mighty Monarch upon whom most Italians look as the only friend they have in France, and the best in Europe. Finally, if he was unlucky as a diplomatist, neither did he thrive any better as a courtier, for, although a gentleman by birth and education, in look and manners, still he seems to have been too stiff and starchy to accommodate himself to the humour even of so affable and bourgeois a King as Victor Emanuel; he has been unable to doff that feudal armour of pride which long retirement at his castle at Brolio, silent contemplation of the grim visages of the Firdolfi, his ancestors, and undisputed sway over his vassal vinedressers and oil-pressers had made a second nature in him. The "was unwaveringly fair and honourable, loyal and upright, and firm as a rock; but there was no lack of sly contrivers under him, and for some of their tricks their truthful chief must be held answerable. I have heard severe strictures, for instance, upon the duplicity of Ministers, who dismissed the Chamber for six or ten days' holiday in the afternoon, and said nothing about their intention of throwing up their portfolios at eleven o'clock the same evening.

With all these shortcomings on the part of Ricasoli himself and of his colleagues and subalterns it would be idle, however, to attempt to deny that the real immediate cause of the Premier's downfall is the King's dislike, which, to say the plain truth, was not so much the result of Victor Emanuel's own whim or fancy, or even of artful, or, say, perfidious suggestions of his courtiers, as it was owing to the harshness and stiffness, to the want of proper deference on the part of the Prime Minister himself. If it is true, for instance, that the King politely signified to Baron Ricasoli his desire to dispense with his company during his stay at Milan, the Baron ought to recollect that it was himself who rather cavalierly bid the King "amuse himself," and leave State matters to his men of business, and that, as the errand upon which his Majesty sets out to-morrow is mere carnival diversion, it was natural that he should wish to be rid of the grim presence of a stern adviser, who would act as a "wet blanket" on the frolics of the King himself and his Lombard subjects.

FATAL DUEL.—A letter from Kehl states that a duel with pistols took place a few days ago in the forest which extends near Kehl, between M. Bonin, a Lieutenant in the Dragoons of the Prussian Guard, and M. de Roulet, of Neuchâtel, formerly an officer in the Prussian cavalry. Both parties fired at the same moment, and M. de Roulet, being struck near the left eye, fell dead on the spot. M. de Bonin immediately went with his second and made a declaration of the affair to the authorities. Two hours after one of the relations of M. de Roulet arrived, charged by the mother of the deceased to effect a reconciliation between her only son and M. de Bonin. M. de Roulet was only twenty-six, and belonged to one of the most respectable families of Neuchâtel.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Monday evening several new features of a very interesting nature were added to the standard entertainments of the Polytechnic. Mr. J. E. Carpenter's new and original entertainment, which he has entitled "The World and his Wife," was produced to an audience which quite filled the theatre. The entertainment is musical and literary; it possesses considerable merit, and its reception was of a favourable character. Mr. Carpenter is assisted by Miss E. Mascoll and Miss Mary Mascoll. Another important novelty is Professor Pepper's lecture on the late appalling accidents in coalmines, in which the operations of mining are lucidly described, and the many causes of accidents to which the miners are liable are pointed out. The Professor concluded by a reference to the munificent liberality with which the public had responded to the call made upon them on behalf of the families of the sufferers by the accident at Hartley, and hoped that a like benevolence would relieve the suffering caused by the more recent catastrophe at the Gethin pit. He likewise trusted that before long some well-considered plan would be passed by Parliament to prevent the recurrence of such calamities as had of late caused so much mischief in the mining districts of the country. The whole entertainment was very interesting, and seemed to give much satisfaction to the audience.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 176.

COUNT-OUTS.

"I cannot do without counters"—Shakespeare.

MR. BENTINCK did not by his resolution propose directly to prevent "count-outs." His resolution was to this effect—namely, that the House should not be counted out whilst a member was speaking, and that the name of the member who should inform the Speaker that the requisite forty were not present, together with the names of the members present at the time, should be published in the votes. But, though Mr. Bentinck did not propose directly to prevent count-outs, it is obvious that his purpose was to do so indirectly, and that if he had carried the resolution his object would have been achieved, and that thenceforward a count-out would have been almost impossible. Mr. Bentinck professed, in taking this step, to have at heart the interests of Parliament and the freedom of discussion; but he forgot one most important circumstance—to wit, that his resolution, if it had been carried, would have added immensely to the power of the Government, for he observed that, though the count-out is of great use in extinguishing bores in the early part of the evening, its greatest value lies in the power that it gives to a minority to prevent the Government from pressing on legislation at an unreasonable hour, when only a few members are present, and they principally Ministers of the Crown. It is under such circumstances that the count-out is invaluable. In the early part of the evening the count-out merely puts the extinguisher upon inexorable bores; but after midnight it is an effective restraint upon rash and hasty legislation, and a power which, without this restraint, would be almost despotic. We will select three instances of the value of this privilege. Several Sessions ago Lord Chelmsford, then Sir Frederick Thesiger, introduced a bill for the abolition of grand juries in the metropolis. This measure was very distasteful to the metropolitan members, and, certainly, was far too important a bill to be discussed at three o'clock in the morning; but at that hour Sir Frederick essayed to move it on a stage, and, as he had the support of Lord Palmerston, who threatened to sit till six o'clock rather than see Sir Frederick defeated, Mr. Ayrton, notwithstanding the power which he had of moving successive adjournments, must ultimately have been beaten; for whilst his few friends tired of the fight, were slipping away, the Government forces and the friends of Sir Frederick held well together. But at last, noticing that there were not forty members present, Mr. Ayrton moved that the house be counted, and in this way the bill was stopped—not temporarily, but permanently—for the measure has never been heard of since. Again, last Session, the Lord Advocate had before the House a bill for the protection of salmon in Scotland, and a most extraordinary bill it was—one of the most arbitrary, despotic, cruel measures, we venture to say, that has been proposed to Parliament for half a century. Well, this bill the learned Lord pushed into Committee at least two hours and a half after midnight. It was in vain that the opponents of the measure angrily protested against it and the indecency of proceeding with such a bill at such an hour, and implored the learned Lord to postpone procedure to a future day. He was inexorable, deaf to all entreaties, laughed at the indignant protests, and, notwithstanding a series of successive motions for adjournment, he got the bill into Committee, and hoped to carry it triumphantly through. There was, however, one thing that he forgot—to wit, the count-out; or, perhaps, he thought that the Scotch members who opposed the measure, and who were all of them on his side of the House, and several of them his personal friends, would not venture to appeal to this *ultima ratio*. But he was mistaken. The Scotch blood was up. Six of the opponents of the bill walked out. The House was counted. Only some thirty-five members could be got together, and the bill was defeated, not only for the night, but for the Session; for a few hours afterwards the learned Lord posted off to Scotland on special business, and did not return until it was too late to think of passing this measure. The last case is that of Mr. Cowper and his bill for spoiling Kensington Gardens, which was counted out after midnight a week ago; but, as this incident is fresh in the recollection of our readers, we need not dwell upon it. Such, then, is the real value of count-outs. It is an important and efficient check imposed by our ancestors upon the Crown, and it is hardly likely that the House will sacrifice it to enable certain vain men who cannot retain an audience inside to talk *ad libitum* to Bunkum outside. Lord Robert Cecil complains that the Government whips often promote count-outs; but here his Lordship is mistaken, as he not unfrequently is. The Government whips never now take an active part in counting out the House. The most zealous counters-out are certain members who sit on his Lordship's side of the House, some of them not far from his Lordship's own seat.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE.

Mr. Bernal Osborne is the primo buffo of the Parliamentary opera, and in that character is a star. When he rises the House at once nestles down into quietude. Those members who were about to take wing fold their pinions, and drop down again into their places. Those who are in the lobbies at the well-known sound of Mr. Osborne's voice rush into the House; all put their laughing apparatus into order, and a broad smile of pleasure sweeps like a ray of sunshine over the mass of faces, as is the case at a theatre when a pantomime is on, and the Clown is expected to come tumbling on to the stage. Mr. Bernal Osborne is not what we should call a power in the House. He is eloquent—never hesitates for want of a word, and generally uses words the most expressive of his meaning; he has a strong, musical, flexible voice, and knows well how to manage it; his action is on the whole dramatic, effective, and never extravagant. He has a good presence, and he is occasionally witty, or at all events exceedingly droll. But he cannot reason: the facts which he so ostentatiously quotes from blue books, &c., and throws at his opponents with such a confident air, are seldom trustworthy. He never attempts declamation, and, in short, has little power to convince and instruct, or to move the House except to laughter; but that he can do—few men better, and hence he is a great favourite; and when, after nearly six years of official silence, he broke forth again and uttered that memorable "wild shriek of liberty," as Disraeli called it, which proclaimed that the seal was off his lips, that the gag was removed, and that the honourable gentleman was once more free, the House hailed it with joy. We have said that Mr. Osborne is witty, or at all events droll. In general we should say that he is rather droll than witty, and much of his drollery is found, when we come to examine it, more in his manner than in his matter. He is very bold, audacious we might say; utters things which no other man would venture to say, and says them with a rollicking, confident, reckless air. He occasionally, however, says some really smart and witty things. His great forte is in apt quotations applied in some strange, ridiculous, and odd manner. At this he is certainly clever and effective. Nothing, for example, could have been better than the application of the well-known line, "They do good by stealth and blush to find it fame," to the counters-out, who sidle slyly up to the Speaker, whisper in his ear that there are not forty members in the House, and then slink back again into the darkness behind the Chair. No quotation has been made in the House more pat than this since Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, when Lord John Russell, with mournful air and in lugubrious tones, proposed his last Reform Bill, described him as looking as if he had come to "bury Caesar, not to praise him." Such, then, is Mr. Bernal Osborne's Parliamentary position: he is "the funny man" of the House. It is not a very elevated one; but to this he has certainly attained; and let him have all the honours thereof.

DULNESS.

Not in the memory of the oldest member, surely, was the House of Commons ever in such a dull, lethargic state as it is now. Every exciting topic has been shelved; every subject which could possibly



lead to fatal party collision is eschewed; and if it were not that the Government must have money and keep the House together, it might be counted out every night. A few nights ago, not later than nine o'clock, there were exactly four members on the Conservative benches and twenty-five on the opposite side. And, of course, the dulness pervades every part of the building. The smoking-room is deserted; the restaurateur complains that he has no diners; the library is empty; the refreshment-stall is loaded as much at the end of the evening as it is at the beginning; the policemen have no strangers to watch; and even the vigilant guardians of the door might go to sleep without fear for the greater part of the evening. In the House the dulness is stifling. Men talk, of course, as usual, but they are scarcely listened to except in a sort of dreaminess, as we listen in the night to

A drowsy watchman that just gives a knock,  
And breaks our rest to tell us what's o'clock.

## ESTIMATES.

Meanwhile the Estimates are running through the House with unexampled rapidity; as, of course, they must do, for there is nobody to oppose them. In two nights Lord Clarence Paget and Mr. Whitbread, who hunt in couples, bagged all the Navy votes, amounting to over £12,000,000, a feat altogether unprecedented, we venture to say, in the annals of Parliament. Last year the Navy Estimates were got into Committee on the 27th of February, and were not all voted until after Easter. This year, on the 27th of February, before twelve o'clock, Lord Clarence finished his work, and on the 28th all the votes were reported. Was the like of this ever known before? And Sir Cornwall Lewis with his Army votes is following suit; for on Monday he made his statement and got five votes, and in two more nights will probably get them all. At this rate of travelling, it really seems as if Mr. Bernal Osborne's prophecy that the House will rise in June might be fulfilled.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON HARBOUR.

In reply to a question from Earl Stanhope, Earl Russell said it was true that a second stone fleet had been sunk in Charleston harbour, but he had received an assurance from the Federal Government that no further steps of that kind would be taken. In reference to the proclamation of the Italian Government, which had been discussed on Thursday evening, the noble Earl now stated that he had been informed by the Italian Minister that such a proclamation had been issued by the commandant of the district alluded to, but the Government at Turin had refused to ratify it.

## LAW OF PROPERTY.

The Law of Property Amendment Bill was discussed in Committee, and the clauses, except the first, which was postponed, agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE REVISED CODE ON EDUCATION.

In answer to Mr. Disraeli, Lord Palmerston said that, with reference to Mr. Walpole's notice of motion, for the 28th of March, for a Committee to consider the Revised Code of Education, the Government would have no objection to the question being discussed at once in Committee, without the necessity of moving to go into a Committee on a future day.

Mr. WALPOLE said that in that case he would lay his resolutions on the table a fortnight before the 25th of March, and they could be discussed in Committee at once.

## EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—THE REVISED CODE.

Mr. HENNESSY called attention to an advertisement issued by the Board of Education in Dublin to the effect that a competitive examination for a sub-inspectorship of schools was about to be held, and that none but Roman Catholics were eligible. The hon. member complained that this was an objectionable practice, as the proper course to adopt would be to abolish denominational distinctions and give the appointment to the best-qualified person, irrespective of religion. He moved a resolution to that effect.

Mr. VANCE seconded the motion.

Mr. SULLY expressed his amazement that a Roman Catholic member should feel dissatisfaction in reference to the matter, and said he could only account for the motion by supposing that Mr. Hennessy's object was to "bother" the Chief Secretary for Ireland, already, no doubt, quite bothered enough.

Sir R. PEEL said that the custom had long prevailed at the National Board of dividing the patronage, and that Protestants and Roman Catholics were appointed in fair proportions. This arrangement had hitherto given satisfaction to both parties, and the intention was to continue it.

After a few words from Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Vance, the motion was withdrawn.

A brief discussion ensued on the subject of certain orders in Council issued shortly after the promulgation of the revised code, which elicited an explanation from Mr. Lowe.

## CHARITABLE BEQUESTS (IRELAND).

Mr. HASSARD called attention to the state of the law relative to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland.

Sir R. PEEL admitted the inconvenience of the system under which the Commissioners acted, and the Government, though they did not consider it necessary to introduce any sweeping change of the law, were considering whether it might not be possible to amend the constitution of the board.

## APPROPRIATION OF MONIES VOTED.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE called attention to the correspondence between the Admiralty and the Treasury appended to the Estimates which related to the transfer of the money voted for one set of items of the Estimates to another, some of which took place while Parliament was sitting, and a supplementary estimate might have been presented instead of the transfer by arrangement between the Treasury and the Admiralty. The control of the Treasury over these transfers did not appear to be very strong. He urged that some of these proceedings were not consistent with the spirit of the Appropriation Act. He suggested whether it was not possible to put an end to the system of transfers altogether by the creation of a general contingency fund, which could be applicable to any excess of the sum voted by Parliament for the Estimates.

Mr. WHITBREAD said that the suggestion just made was one which would require grave consideration. He explained that the transfers in question were necessary, unless the works in progress had been put a stop to. As the details were fully stated in the appendix to the Estimates, he thought that there was a check on the use of the money voted sufficient to satisfy the House.

## ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Exchequer Bills Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£973,757) Bill were passed through Committee.

The Chancery Regulation Bill was brought up and read a first time.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## TRANSFER OF LAND.

A discussion took place on the second reading of the bills for simplifying the law of real property, brought in respectively by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, Lord St. Leonards, and Lord Chelmsford, and the bills were eventually referred to a Select Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir G. DOUGLAS, on the part of Sir J. Trevelyan, gave notice that the second reading of the church-rates bill would be postponed till after Easter.

## SUPPLY.—THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. H. BAILEY called attention to the want of system which prevails in relieving Her Majesty's troops serving in India and in the colonies, and which, he contended, was injurious to the service as well as to the country, and was simply a question of economy. He urged a variety of reasons why he thought this a subject well worthy the consideration of the House.

Sir C. WOOD stated that, in order to create a remedy to the extent desired by the hon. gentleman, it would be necessary to add very considerably to the Army. When the change took place in the Indian Army, such an addition of battalions was made to the Royal Army as to render the system of reliefs such as not to press hardly, and to make the ordinary term of service ten years abroad and five at home.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved a resolution to the effect that it was the opinion of the House that all moneys required on account of the raising, training, &c., of officers and men for service in India, and all other expenses connected therewith, should be voted in the House in a separate estimate; and that all such moneys should be repaid into the British exchequer by the Indian Government. The hon. Baronet said he thought the existing practice was most unsatisfactory, and acted injuriously as regards both the taxpayers of Great Britain and India.

Sir C. LEWIS said the practice now in operation was a decided improvement upon the former one. The whole expenses incurred by the country, and paid out of British taxation in the first instance, appeared on the votes and an estimate was made of the repayments from the Indian Government. That repayment was arranged on a fixed and simple principle, and admitted of liquidation according to the number of men on the Indian establishment, and there could never be a dispute between the House and the Indian Government as to the amount.

On a division the motion was negatived by 132 to 55.

General PERKINS called attention to the want of control on the part of the House of Commons over the military and naval expenditure, and complained that by the present mode of dealing with the Estimates sums voted for one purpose might be applied to another, and that Parliament never had any guarantee that the money voted for a particular purpose might not be applied to another, which, if submitted to the House of Commons, might not have been sanctioned.

Mr. WILLIAMS entered a general protest against the enormous cost of the Army and Navy, and urged that the colonies ought to pay for their own defence.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Sir G. C. LEWIS brought forward the Army Estimates for the year 1862-3. The right hon. gentleman first remarked, in illustration of the cost of the Army, that of the £70,000,000, at which the whole revenue of the country might be taken, £26,000,000, representing the interest on the debt, the Army alone cost £15,302,000, or, with the militia, £16,250,000; leaving, therefore, only £27,000,000 odd to defray the charges of the other branches of the public service. It was quite true, he observed, that the expenditure on account of the Army had greatly increased of late years; and in moving the first vote for the number of men, which substantially determined the whole estimate, he would advert to the circumstances under which it had now attained its present large amount, £15,300,000. The number of men voted at the beginning of the year 1789, when the French Revolution broke out, was only 43,395, and the whole sum voted for the Army was only £2,981,000. That was the whole extent of our establishment for military purposes in the first year of the French Revolution. The revolutionary wars occasioned a progressive increase in the number of men and their cost for maintenance, of which the right hon. gentleman stated the amount at various periods, terminating in the Crimean War. The increase was, however, partly due to the necessity of maintaining the Army of the United Kingdom in the same state of efficiency as that of continental armies, and of giving it the advantages which modern science had effected. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to contend that, though the increased charge on account of the Army was undoubtedly large, it was not larger than the interests of the country required. The present estimate included £730,000 on account of the war in New Zealand, and military operations in other of the British possessions, were deducted, it would appear that upon the whole estimate—as compared with that of the previous year—there was a reduction of above £600,000. The right hon. gentleman having detailed the distribution of the Army, amounting in the whole to 227,100 men, in several parts of the world, called attention to the improvements which had been introduced into the service and into the sanitary condition of the troops, which had led to an increase in the estimates. In conclusion, he moved the first vote of 145,450 men for the service of the year.

In the discussion of this vote, an attempt, made by Mr. J. WHITE, to reduce the number of men by 10,000 was defeated, upon a division, by 139 to 11.

A similar ill-success attended a motion by Major KNOX to reduce the next vote, for the pay and allowances of the forces, by the pay and allowances to the General commanding the brigade of Guards in London, the motion being negatived, upon a division, by 115 to 63.

These and a few other votes having been agreed to—that for the Yeomanry and Volunteers being discussed at considerable length—the CHAIRMAN was ordered to report progress, and to sit again on Thursday.

Certain Bills were forwarded, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE EDUCATIONAL CODE.

The Bishop of Oxford presented petitions against the Revised Code of Education, and stated that, if the House was to deal with the question by way of resolution, no machinery existed for reconciling that resolution with one which might be adopted by the other House of Parliament. But a discussion might have no small influence on public opinion, and tend to show that the revised code was founded on very fallacious principles, both as regarded the evils it proposed to remedy and the manner in which that remedy was to be carried out, while its provisions were, with two exceptions, quite illusory and unworkable. He did not think that the vote for education was at all excessive, but it must be confessed that the results obtained were not equivalent to the money expended. Nor was he favourable to a system which tended to place the education of the country practically in the hands of the Government; and, in his opinion, the progress of national education depended more on its proper administration by various denominations than by means of any central authority. He was opposed to legislative action in a matter where it would tend to fetter private efforts, and, up to the present time, the principle adopted had tended to make public aid a stimulus to private exertion. He objected to the plan laid down by the new code, by which examinations on which grants were to depend were restricted to reading, writing, and arithmetic, but thought that the personal examination of pupils was an important point, and therefore he approved of the present system of inspection, carried on by men of elevated tone of mind and religious feeling. He objected to the principle of a capitation grant in all cases, as it was calculated to check the progress of education. The age which was fixed for the examination of children was not a proper one, and it would operate unfavourably on the poorer schools, which most required the assistance of the State.

Earl GRANVILLE contended that the Government had no design to interfere with private efforts in the function of education. He admitted the value of the present system of inspection, but did not think so highly, and by consequence so expensive, a class of inspectors was necessary. He thought that the details of the revised code would be better discussed on Friday next, when a series of resolutions would be brought forward.

The Earl of DERBY stated that he had never expressed any opinion in favour of the revised code, as had been attributed to him, and he contended that the question would have been much more fairly brought before Parliament in the shape of a bill. As it was, he was of opinion that the Government ought to bring forward some resolutions on the subject; but he warned the House against adopting any resolutions until after the House of Commons had signified their assent to some resolutions proposed in that House.

The Duke of ARGYLL defended the course taken by the Government. A conversational debate followed, in which the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Argyll, and the Bishop of Oxford took part; after which the subject dropped.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE MURDER OF DR. MC CARTHY.

In answer to Mr. C. BENTINCK, Mr. LAYARD said that the murderers of Dr. McCarthy, at Pisa, had been arrested, and would be brought to trial, at the instance of the Italian Government.

## MAYNOOTH.

Mr. WHALLEY asked whether the address of condolence lately presented to her Majesty purporting to emanate from the President, superiors, and students of Maynooth, had been ascertained in fact to have emanated from those persons, as it had been stated by some persons connected with the college that the address was not in consonance with the feeling of the students. The hon. member quoted some evidence as to the conduct of the students at Maynooth, and read a song of theirs as a proof of their disloyalty.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said that he knew nothing about the introduction of this matter.

Sir R. PEEL said that an address of condolence was forwarded from Maynooth, and was dealt with in the ordinary manner, and as a proof of its authenticity he read a letter from Dr. Russell, of Maynooth, inclosing the address and requesting its presentation.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said he would not allude to the taste which had induced the hon. member to bring forward the subject of an address of condolence to her Majesty, but strongly deprecated the course taken by Mr. Whalley in using insulting language towards Maynooth, and bringing forward the statements and the song he had used in a tour of agitation against that institution in the provinces.

LORD CASTLEROSKE, as a trustee of Maynooth College, denied the truth of the statement read by Mr. Whalley, and which questioned the authenticity of the address.

## COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. A. MILLS called attention to the report of the Select Committee of last Session on colonial military expenditure, and moved that the House, while fully recognising the claims of all portions of the British Empire to Imperial aid in their protection against perils arising from the consequence of Imperial policy, is of opinion that colonies exercising the rights of self-government ought to undertake the main responsibility of providing for their own order and security.

Mr. BUXTON seconded the motion, and expressed his gratification at learning that Mr. Mills disclaimed any idea of dismembering the colonies from the Empire. His great difficulty in the matter was, if this country gave up all military control to the colonies, what would be the relations between them and the aborigines. He thought that if the colonists felt the responsibility of incurring a large military expenditure they would be less prone to engage in wars with natives.

Mr. BAXTER moved to add to the resolution the following words (as he thought it did not go far enough)—"That such colonies ought to contribute towards the Imperial military expenditure incurred in their external defence, and that, as a rule, and except in the case of great fortresses, no further charge ought to be made upon the Imperial treasury for colonial fortifications." But he subsequently withdrew the latter part, and substituted for it words extending the resolution to the external defence of the colonies.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that the Government thought that the introduction of this subject was calculated rather to strengthen than to weaken their hands in any negotiations with the colonies in reference to the present system. The employment of British troops as a kind of domestic police for preserving internal order in the colonies was most objectionable. Still there were some places where that course might be pursued with advantage, such, for instance, as the West India colonies, where the inhabitants were not purely English, but forming most heterogeneous communities, composed of various races and descendants of different nations. He only said this to guard himself from misconception in assenting to the general principle of the proposed resolution. There was also an exception to the rule in the case of colonies like the Cape and New Zealand, where native tribes were prevalent. He entirely agreed in the principle of that part of the addition to the resolution moved by Mr. Baxter which condemned the system of fortification in the colonies, which had been adopted; but he preferred the amendment as it now stood; and in that form he should accept it. He, however, urged that in many cases, if not in all, it was the duty of this country to defend its colonies.

Sir J. FERGUSON, generally agreeing in the principle of the resolution, urged that its tendency was perhaps to go too far, especially when coupled with the amendment which had been moved by way of addition to the original motion.

Mr. HALIBURTON stated that, whatever might be the abstract rules of the resolution, the present was the most inopportune moment for raising the question, looking to recent events, which had nearly brought us into a war which would have involved the safety of the North American colonies; and when, under the circumstances, those colonies had shown so much spirit and vigour in preparing for their own defence in an Imperial war. In time of peace the North American colonies did not want a single soldier, and it was not their fault that any military expenditure was incurred in this respect by the Imperial treasury. The defect of the resolution was, that it applied to all the colonies, which were so diverse in their circumstances and conditions that they required different treatment.

After a few words from Mr. CHILDELS, the resolution was agreed to.

## VOTERS' REGISTRATION BILL.

Mr. L. KING having moved the second reading of the Register of Voters Bill.

Mr. COLLINS said unless the next stage was fixed for a Wednesday he should move that the House be counted, which course was taken, and, thirty-three members only being present, the House adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Law of Property Amendment Bill (Lord St. Leonards') was read a third time and passed.

The Protection of Gardens in Towns Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

A group of bills having reference to the security of title and the registration and sale of real property, severally introduced by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, and Lord Chelmsford, were referred to a Select Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Mr. Cayley, deceased.

## MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Mr. WHALLEY gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., to move the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the doctrines taught at the College of Maynooth, with the view of ascertaining whether they were such as were consistent with the principles of allegiance due to her Majesty.

## SANDHURST COLLEGE.

In reply to Mr. Selwyn, Sir G. C. LEWIS said the sum of £15,000 taken last year for the purpose of enlarging Sandhurst College had not been expended. The sum of £15,000 which stood in the Estimates this year was simply a re-vote. A contract had been entered into for the enlargement of the building, with the view of making it available for the increased number of students anticipated. Assuming that the new regulation it was proposed to introduce in regard to the non-purchase of commissions should be established, it was not the intention of the Government to propose any further addition to Sandhurst. In reference to the last inquiry of the hon. and learned gentleman, he had to inform him that the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had made propositions to the Government for establishing a system of military education. The Government, in their communications to the Universities laid down the conditions upon which alone they could acquiesce in such an arrangement. That correspondence would be produced on the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman.

## ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, the remaining Army Estimates occupied its attention until its adjournment.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

LONGFORD COUNTY.—The election for Longford has terminated in the return of Major O'Reilly, the numbers at the close of the poll being—O'Reilly, 1168; White, 892; majority, 576. The contest is said to have been distinguished by an amount of bribery, intimidation, and violence unknown at an election, even in Ireland, for many years past. It is expected that an attempt will be made to invalidate the return on these grounds, and also in consequence of a technical irregularity which the Sheriff fell into in fixing the polling-days.

CANTERBURY.—The Hon. H. Buller Johnstone having vacated his seat for Canterbury from private reasons, a keen contest is going on in the borough. Mr. H. A. Buller Johnstone, son of the late member, has started in the Conservative, and Major Lyon in the Liberal, interest. The nomination took place on Wednesday, when the show of hands was greatly in favour of Major Lyon. The polling took place on Thursday, when the Liberal candidate was returned by a majority of five—the numbers being: Lyon, 689; Johnstone, 684.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Fred. Milbank, in answer to a requisition, has consented to come forward in the Liberal interest as candidate for the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the place of Mr. Cayley, deceased. An address has been issued by Mr. W. J. S. Morritt, who has been for some time chairman of the Conservative committee of the Riding. Mr. William Cayley Worsley has also issued an address to the electors of the North Riding of Yorkshire, in which he describes himself as an independent Liberal Conservative. It is scarcely likely that both Conservatives will go to the poll; at least, that party does not usually stultify itself by such a proceeding.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE BOAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. Rewards amounting to £77 lvs. were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution stationed at Caister, in Norfolk; Lowestoft, in Suffolk; Drogheda, in Ireland; and Buddon Ness, in Scotland; for saving the crews of the following vessels:—Nine men from the brig Sisters, of Whitby; four men from the Swedish brigantine Matilda; four men from the brig Minerva, of Workington; and six men from the schooner Elizabeth Ann, of Newburgh. The Redcar life-boat, belonging to this institution, succeeded on the 1st inst. in bringing the schooner Basil, of Harwich, which was in a disabled state, into a port of safety. This life-boat is the oldest one in the kingdom, and has been instrumental in saving scores of shipwrecked men. Rewards amounting to £21 were likewise granted to the crews of shore boats for rescuing the crews of the schooner Diligent, of Carnarvon; ship Tiger, of Bath; United States, and other wrecks. A letter was read from the Lord Mayor stating that he would take the chair at the annual meeting of the institution to be held at the London Tavern on the 18th inst. It was reported that the society had a life-boat ready to be forwarded to Dundee, in Scotland. The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society had sent to the institution £150, which had been chiefly collected in threepences from its sailor members. G. I. Fenwick, Esq., of Northumberland, had also presented to the institution £250 to enable it to plant an additional life-boat on the north-east coast. Payments amounting to £500 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings closed.

HANDEL FESTIVAL, 1862.—Ticket-offices at the Crystal Palace and at Exeter Hall have been opened for the sale of tickets for the forthcoming Handel Festival. Personal applications were attended to alternately with those received by post. At the time of closing the offices on the first day tickets to the amount of between £7000 and £8000 had been taken up—thus on one day of issue, and nearly four months in advance, assuring the pecuniary success of the festival. The committee have issued a notification requesting applicants from the country to abstain from stipulating for seats in particular blocks, as by doing so delay occurred. As the seats generally would all be greatly improved by the additional root to the orchestra, it was recommended that all applications by post should leave to the committee the option of selecting the best seats undisposed of.





A CHRISTENING AT NAPLES.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. V. H. R. T. E.



## ANAPOLITAN CHRISTENING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the plentiful supply of pictures which represent Italian scenes and customs, there is at present no reason to despair of finding ample material for future illustration. Artists in search of the picturesque have not nearly exhausted Southern Italy, and whether it be varied natural beauties, quaint and brilliant costumes, effects of colour, or interesting episodes of daily life, which most interest the tourist, they are all to be found in rich profusion in Rome, Sicily, and Naples. We have already given illustrations of the wandering friar exhibiting his relics, the improvisatore, and some others; but the tourist who, with stick and knapsack, wanders through the Italian towns, meets continually with singular characteristics. The simplest ceremony is here invested with a colour and a romantic interest which are entirely wanting in the colder and, as we consider, more decorous usages of our own country. Our present Engraving represents a baptismal procession in the streets of Naples, and we cannot better describe it than by quoting the artist's letter:—

"I was sitting," he says, "sketching the Sepulchre of Catherine of Austria. Three beggars, in the most respectable state of raggedness, with clothes torn with the utmost care and an evident regard for the picturesque, were leaning with their backs against the railing of the mausoleum. I would scarcely have turned my head to see St. Charles Borromeo himself; but in about half an hour the bells clanged out a simultaneous volley, and I heard behind me the voice of an officiating priest and the responses in more youthful and musical tones. A young mother was coming to present her child for baptism, and I approached as the procession was forming in order to leave the church.

"On arriving at the porch the godmother, who had changed her usual headdress for one which she considered more fashionable, opened the door of a sort of sedan-chair all bedizened with gilding, and there installed the mother, who held in her arms the infant attired in orthodox white.



THE JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF MR. DIGBY SEYMOUR "SCREENED" IN THE HALL OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

"Two brawny bearers, with shoulder-straps, seized the poles of the chair, and, descending the steps, the cortège moved on. An old lazzaroni preceded it by a few paces, carrying a box of sugar-plums which he scattered amongst the street boys who fought

and scrambled desperately enough for the tempting morsels. Behind this personage walked a *pifferaro*, similarly attired to those who are continually encountered in the environs of Rome. His hat, ornamented with ribbons and flowers, was also decorated with a little image of the Madonna; while, as he blew vigorously on his bagpipes, one of two children whom he led accompanied him on a tamborine. Behind these came the chair, followed by the relations and friends of the family in a variety of dresses, according to their avocations and places of abode. As the crowd opened to let them pass, neighbours or friends stepped forward to compliment the godmother; while a deputation of tradesmen and lazzaroni came to meet the procession and to deliver an address, the ultimate object of which was doubtless to obtain some pecuniary donation. At the time of my witnessing this ceremony the population of Naples had not undergone the changes which have recently altered some of its features, and the crowd was a mélange of Piedmontese uniforms, Hungarians, and Garibaldians, all of whom added life and colour to the tableau."

## SCREENING DOCUMENTS IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

"THE Inns of Court are queer old places, Sir," said one of the characters whom Mr. Pickwick met with on his visit to the "Magpie and Stump;" and it would appear that queer practices, in more senses than one, continue to be carried on there. For instance, it seems that when it is desired to make any document public it is "screened" in the Common Hall—at least, that appears to be the system of publicity adopted in the Middle Temple. What particular ceremonies may be attendant upon the operation of "screening" we know not; but the act itself appears to consist in attaching the document intended for the inspection of the members of

the society to a "screen" or frame where all whom it may concern can peruse it at their leisure. A very simple and innocent-looking operation this, *per se*, to which no special objection can be taken, and which, perhaps, would not greatly interest, in ordinary circumstances



PREPARATION OF STENCIL-PLATES FOR THE DECORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.



any but some Dryasdust antiquary who might be desirous of tracing the origin and history of the practice—matters which seem very easy of comprehension, as, the purpose being to make a document public, the most natural thing to do is to exhibit it in such place and manner as may best secure the object aimed at. Recent circumstances, however, have given a special interest to this "screening" process.

Some few weeks ago Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P. for Southampton, on going down to address his constituents in that borough, found that placards had been extensively circulated in the town in which reference was made to an investigation that had recently been made into certain actions of the hon. gentleman by the Benchers of the Middle Temple, the result of which, it was insinuated, did not redound greatly to his credit. Mr. Seymour gave an indignant denial to the implied charges, and challenged the author of the placard and the Benchers of the Temple to publish the whole facts of the case. The matter was taken up and commented on by the press; and the result was, that the Benchers published—or "screened," as the technical phrase is—their judgment upon the case of Mr. Seymour, and which was afterwards inserted in the newspapers. In our engraving we have depicted this document affixed to the official "screen," or notice frame, in the hall of the society, with a group of members perusing it. The judgment in question is a somewhat singular production, as are also the circumstances in which it was pronounced. It is not distinguished for particularly good English; it is very mysterious, and not a little contradictory. For instance, it does not tell the public what were the charges made against Mr. Seymour, or who made them; it acquits him of guilt, and yet censures his conduct; it gives no evidence or statement of the facts elicited in the inquiry; and deals in obscure references to the "Parkes affair" and the "transaction with Captain Robertson," and leaves us entirely in the dark as to what the "Parkes affair" or the "transaction with Captain Robertson" were, as well as on the subject of the identity of "Parkes" and "Captain Robertson" themselves, who may be the veriest myths for aught the judgment reveals concerning them. Now, this may be all regular according to the usual course of proceedings before the Benchers of the Middle Temple; it may be the ordinary way in which that august body deals with questions concerning the honour and character of its members; but to plain, unlearned, common sense it appears a little unfair to deal, as the benchers of the Middle Temple have done in the case of Mr. Seymour, with a matter which affects the reputation of a gentleman holding a prominent position in the profession, wearing the gown of a Q.C., and writing M.P. after his name. Of course we pronounce no opinion on the conduct of Mr. Digby Seymour in the matter; we know nothing about it; we only take exception to the secrecy and seemingly irresponsible character of the tribunal before which he was tried; to the practice of issuing a judgment which in effect leaves a stain upon his good name, without telling us what were the charges made against him, what were the facts alleged in support of those charges, or what was the evidence upon which the judgment pronounced was based. This view has been taken of the affair by nearly all the organs of public opinion, and it is the view which Mr. Seymour himself takes of it. That gentleman has accordingly denounced the whole proceeding; complains that the investigation was conducted in an unfair way; declares that scarcely one of the Benchers who signed the judgment was present during the whole inquiry; and demands the publication of the entire evidence. The benchers may be right and Mr. Seymour wrong; but surely it is due to their own character, as well as to the public, that his challenge for full publicity should be responded to.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

STAMPED EDITION, TO GO FREE BY POST.

3 months, 3s. 10d.; 6 months, 7s. 8d.; 12 months, 15s. 2d.

Subscriptions to be by P.O. order, payable to THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand.

It is necessary that Four Stamps be forwarded with all applications to the Publisher of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for single copies of the Paper. For two Copies SEVEN Stamps will be sufficient.

Now ready,

#### VOL. XIII. OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES,

In cloth, and gilt, price 9s.,

of all Booksellers and Newsagents; of whom also may be ordered

#### THE TITLE AND INDEX TO VOL. XIII.,

Printed on a separate sheet, price One Penny, or from the Publisher free for Two Stamps.

\*. Our subscribers in remote parts of the kingdom are informed, in reply to frequent inquiries, that handsome Covers for Binding the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, from its commencement, may be had through any Bookseller or Newsagent, price 2s. each.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

### THE NEW LUNACY BILL.

"OUT of evil cometh good." The unpleasant details of the great Windham case have scarcely ceased to disfigure the columns of the daily journals when the Lord Chancellor, taking this suit as his text, proposes an amendment in the law of lunacy. It has been found that the proceedings to establish Windham's state of mind cost the parties on both sides about £15,000 each. The Lord Chancellor tells us that the expenses of a similar inquiry in reference to Sir Henry Meux were £6941. In the case of Mrs. Cumming (whose madness, if we remember rightly, took the form of acquisitiveness with regard to cats) the costs were £2500, although a jury had only to see the poor creature to pronounce her demented. And, starting from these data, his Lordship embodies in a bill before the House of Lords a plan for a more simple, rational, and economical procedure.

The means by which this result is to be effected is the raising of an ordinary common-law issue, to be tried, as usual, before a Judge and twelve jurymen, who are to have the power of examining the alleged lunatic at any stage of the trial. Scientific evidence is to be excluded, except in cases where other testimony is held to be insufficient. This part of the bill will, we are inclined to believe, meet with the most hearty approval of most rational people. Among the incidents of a Lunacy Commission, as at present carried out, nothing is more ludicrous than the continual conflict of medical testimony, the professional squabbles as to difference between *amentia* and *dementia*, the clashing theories of rival professors, each not unfrequently striving to push his own views by way of a cheap advertisement from the witness-box on behalf of his own peculiar private lunatic asylum, and the absurd audacity with which a scientific witness sets up his deductions—from perhaps

half an hour's visit—against the common observations of those in constant intercourse with the patient. Moreover, the reasoning upon which they build their inferences is usually derived from what they have observed not so much in the case before them as in others which have occurred within their experience. Add to this the well-known fact that the class termed "mad doctors" are always more or less crotchety, and that their own authorities teach that the common result of their studies is insanity to themselves; and the policy of the exclusion of such evidence, except under peculiar circumstances, may, we think, be fairly admitted.

By the new bill it is also proposed to alter the present system of visiting lunatic asylums. Instead of the visits being made, as now, at stated times (when luncheon is usually provided by the hospitable proprietor of the madhouse), the visitors, who are to be of the legal and medical professions, are to exercise their office at such times as they think fit, and without previous notice to those in charge of the lunatics.

So far as they go, these may be useful reforms. We reserve all criticism upon the *modus operandi* of the bill. But it should not be forgotten that the Windham case, although the last scandal of the law of lunacy, has been preceded by others of far more serious import, in which not only the property but the actual liberty of sane individuals has been in peril. The commonest observation during the Windham trial by the partisans of the defence was that, but for the property at stake, no commission of lunacy would have been asked for. This may have been true; but, on the other hand, but for the property, which made it worth while to employ a host of lawyers and witnesses, the course in such a case might have been much clearer and simpler. Any one of the patient's family might have obtained a medical certificate from two practitioners—and the evidence shows that there would have been no lack of doctors who could conscientiously, however erroneously, have signed such a document—and a private asylum for life might have been substituted for the popular ovation at Westminster Hall.

There would have been nothing in the law to prevent this. The sole safeguard of the eccentric Briton lies in the wholesome terror with which the press has succeeded in inspiring medical men with respect to these modern *lettres de cachet*. The new bill does not propose to deal with this important point, and here, as it appears to us, is an omission which should be at once remedied. Indirectly, the bill, when law, will in some degree affect this matter, for, when a judicial declaration as to sanity can be readily obtained by a proceeding more summary and economical than at present, the doctors will be still more chary of exercising their power. But restrictive laws are not made for the virtuous and wise. If the lunatic procedure is to be so much improved by the new statute as its projectors anticipate, why not carry the reform a step farther and abolish at once a privilege so liable to misuse as that of the certificate of lunacy by those very persons whom it is now declared ought to be the very last whose evidence should be received?

There is a well-known body called the Alleged Lunatics' Friend Society. The very existence of such an association shows that there is or has been some occasion for its aid. A well-timed proposition for a judicious extension of the bill now before Parliament might result in at once obviating the need for the continuance of such a society and removing one of the greatest dangers to which the liberty of the subject is at present exposed.

#### THE PRINCE CONSORT'S MEMORIAL.

On Saturday last the committee recently nominated by the Queen to advise her Majesty in the choice and execution of a design for the proposed national memorial of the late Prince Consort held a preliminary meeting at the town residence of the Earl of Derby, in St. James's square. The four noblemen and gentlemen whom she had called to her assistance for that purpose as a committee in whom the country would be likely to repose entire confidence were present—namely, Lord Derby, Lord Clarendon, Mr. Cubitt (the Lord Mayor), and Sir Charles Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy.

Her Majesty having, by the letter of General Grey addressed to the Lord Mayor, intimated that "nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde Park, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some immediately contiguous spot," the committee at their meeting on Saturday addressed themselves to the consideration of how the wish of the Queen could be best carried to a practical and satisfactory result. Deferring for the moment, as matter for ulterior consideration, the various questions relating to the artistic groups with which it is in contemplation to surround the monument, and on which it is proposed eventually to employ the most eminent artists of the day, the committee confined their attention to the possibility of procuring a monolith, or single stone of granite, of the most imposing height and dimensions in other respects for the intended obelisk. They were informed that among the most noted granite quarries in the kingdom are those of Aberdeen and Peterhead; Cheesewring, in Cornwall; Haytor, in Devonshire; and that of the Duke of Argyll in the island of Mull; those of Peterhead and Mull yielding red granite, and the rest grey. The opinion of the committee appeared to be in favour of red granite rather than grey, as more grateful to the eye, the indestructibility of the material being equal. The prime object, however, being to obtain the grandest single block of stone which the country is capable of producing, having regard to the fund which may be ultimately placed at the disposal of the committee by the liberality of the nation, the preference for red granite would probably be waived if it were shown that any of the grey quarries could yield a larger monolith than the red ones. The subject underwent much earnest consideration, and eventually it was decided that measures should be taken forthwith to obtain from those best able, from their knowledge and experience, to afford it, information as to the quarter from which a block of granite may be quarried calculated to answer the condition on which her Majesty appears to have decided in favour of an obelisk—namely, that it be on a scale of sufficient grandeur.

Of the probable cost of obtaining such a stone no approximate notion can at present be formed. The undertaking is beset with peculiar, though not insurmountable, difficulties. The first of these is to know where and how to get it of sufficient height, then to quarry it, and afterwards to convey it to its ultimate destination. There is as yet no example of an obelisk in this country worthy the name or the nation. It were comparatively easy to erect an obelisk some 200 or 300 feet high of a series of blocks of granite, but the problem of a monolith remains to be practically solved.

On Saturday evening the memorial fund now being raised at the Mansion House amounted to about £37,720.

Mr. GEORGE OLIVE, M.P. for Hereford, and Under Secretary for the Home Department, was seized on Monday with a severe attack of paralysis, which entirely unfits him at present for his official duties.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY returned to Windsor from Osborne on Thursday.

THE DUKE OF BRABANT arrived at Osborne on Monday on a visit to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE OF WALES reached Alexandria on Saturday last. After a brief stay his Royal Highness proceeded for Cairo and Upper Egypt.

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GREY has presented his collection of books and manuscripts, valued at £20,000, to the public library at Cape Town.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has just decreed the gratuitous concession of 200 square yards of land situated at Great Norkaia, St. Petersburg, for the construction of a church of the German reformed religion.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND met with a severe accident the other day while hunting. In leaping a ditch his horse stumbled, and the Duke was thrown with great violence over the animal's head, falling upon his head and shoulders, the shock causing concussion of the brain and other injuries. His Grace is now recovering.

A PROJECT is on foot to close the proceedings of Easter Monday next by a grand dinner to Lord Clyde and his staff at the Pavilion, Brighton. Several gentlemen have already given in their names as contributors to the expense of such a demonstration.

THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT has decided upon a new national flag. It is a blue union on a red field, and four stars, in the form of a square, are in the union.

MR. FRANK TAYLOR, a medical student, aged twenty-one, committed suicide in London a few days ago. When found he was lying on his bed in a composed state. An empty bottle of prussic acid was found in the wash-basin, and in his pocket letters addressed to his landlady and others, in which he said he could "bear up against his troubles no longer."

H.M.S. FLOVER has been wrecked on Alvarado reefs, near Vera Cruz. No lives were lost.

THE SUM remaining to be discharged on the Sardinian loan, advanced by her Majesty's Government, is £1,875,389 18s. 6d.

MR. KEEL, of Gray's-inn-lane, London, whose wife and child were burnt to death at a fire which occurred at their residence, has also died from the severe burns which he received on that occasion.

SILVER ROYD MILL, at Upper Wortley, near Leeds, has been destroyed by fire.

A YOUNG LADY took the black veil last week at the Roman Catholic convent at Westbury, Wilts. The Rev. Canon Neve and other ecclesiastics took part in the ceremony, and several strangers were permitted to be present.

AT THE LIVERPOOL POLICE COURT a few days ago the witnesses and solicitor in two cases bore the ominous names of Death, Debt, and Daggers.

SIX MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED at the Corbys Hall Ironworks, near Dudley, by a boiler explosion. A number of others were seriously injured. The boiler was blown a distance of four hundred yards.

THE FOUNDER AND EDITOR of *Notes and Queries*, Mr. Thoms, of the Paper Office in the House of Lords, has been appointed sub-librarian to that Chamber.

A FAMINE is raging in the Herzegovina and spreading to Bosnia, from which cause it is necessary to carry provisions from Constantinople.

CERTAIN LADIES of LINCOLN have presented Mr. Bramley-Moore, M.P., with a splendid ring, mounted with the arms of the city, as a token of their appreciation of his services in the cause of the Church and Throne.

It appears from the Census papers that, within the last two years, thousands upon thousands of Italians have been christened "Giuseppe," and nearly as many "Vittorio."

MR. CONSUL PARKES has arrived in England from China.

THE EXIGENCIES of the GREAT EXHIBITION have rendered it necessary to create a new division of the metropolitan police, which will make the nineteenth now formed. The new division is to be designated by the letter X, so that Thackeray's "Policeman X" will no longer be a myth.

ANOTHER LINK in the telegraphic chain between England and India has been completed. This is in the Red Sea, between Suez and the Island of Jubal, a distance of 200 miles.

A PETITION from three electors of the borough of Great Grimsby against the return of Mr. Chapman, alleging bribery, treating, and undue influence, was printed among the Parliamentary papers issued on Saturday last.

THE REV. SAMUEL FLETCHER has been committed for trial by the magistrates of Birmingham on the charge of defrauding the depositors in the Bilton Savings Bank, of which he was treasurer and secretary.

THE FRENCH COURT OF CASSATION was last week occupied with the appeal of Dumoulat, the murderer of servant girls, condemned to death by the Court of Assizes of the Ain. After only a short deliberation the appeal was rejected.

A COLLIERY NEAR WIGAN TOOK FIRE LAST WEEK, in consequence, as is supposed, of the coal being ignited after the firing of a "blast." In the evening an explosion occurred, which rendered useless the means taken to extinguish the flame. None of the workmen were injured, but five horses were burned.

THE LAST ACCOUNTS FROM CALIFORNIA state that an extraordinary emigration to the goldfields of British Columbia is expected to take place this spring. One steamer had just sailed from San Francisco with five hundred passengers for that destination.

THE BODY of MR. GEORGE RANKIN LUKE, M.A., was found in the Isis, Oxford, on Monday, the unfortunate gentleman having been drowned by the upsetting of a small boat in which he had gone to row upon the river.

A MASS was CELEBRATED on THURSDAY WEEK with considerable pomp in the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, Paris, in honour of General Bugeo, who was shot in Italy for attempting to get up an insurrection in favour of Francis II.

SERIOUS DEFALCATIONS have been discovered in the accounts of William Stephenson, secretary of the savings-bank at Stokesley, Cleveland, Yorkshire—the mode of fraud pursued having been by falsifying the entries in the books of the bank.

THE IRON STEAM-FRIGATE WARRIOR made the voyage from the Tarrus to Gibraltar—320 miles—in twenty-two hours, being at the rate of nearly fifteen miles an hour. The ship was under sail and steam, not full power. She lacks a little, and her steering apparatus is defective.

A MAN NAMED JOHN WHITE was stabbed to the heart on Saturday night, near Sandown, Isle of Wight, while walking with a young woman, by Joseph Wooden, the girl's employer. Jealousy is believed to have prompted the crime.

A MEMORIAL, influentially signed, has been presented to Lord Palmerston praying that Mr. Leitch Ritchie, author of several well-known works, and at one time the editor of *Chambers's Journal*, be allowed a pension from the Literary Fund.

ADVICE FROM CASSEL state that orders have been given to continue the prosecutions against the Mayors who obtained signatures to the petition addressed to the Elector of Hesse asking for the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1831.

MR. WILLIAM DAVIS, formerly a wealthy tradesman in Lamb's Conduit-street, was found on the pavement in Hoxton, a few days ago, in a state of great exhaustion from want of food, and, though taken to Shoreditch Workhouse, and everything was done for him that was possible, he never rallied, but died in a few hours.

THE MANAGER of the GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA RAILWAY reports that the product of the oil-wells is used for all the signal lights along the line, in consequence of its brilliancy and cheapness, and that arrangements are in progress to introduce it at all the stations.

A FURTHER FALL of THE PAVEMENT in the Waterloo-road, adjoining the scene of the late accident, took place a few mornings ago. Fortunately no one was injured. The police have taken measures to compel the proprietor to put the pavement in a safe and secure condition.

HIBT SILK-MILL, Biddulph, Staffordshire, was destroyed by fire a week or two ago; and, from circumstances which have since transpired, Edwin Hartman, the son of the proprietor, has been apprehended on the charge of setting fire to the premises, and also with concealing a quantity of silk with the purpose of defrauding the insurance-office.

THE TOTAL COST of THE WARRIOR before being ready for sea was £334,885. The hull was £251,646; the engines, £71,875; masts and rigging, £18,536; and fittings and alterations, £12,828.

GEORGE CLARKE, the man who murdered Mr. Mark Frater, tax-collector at Newcastle, in October last, has been condemned to death. He refused legal aid at his trial, interrupted the witnesses in a very extraordinary way, and on leaving the dock said to the Judge, who had shown considerable emotion while passing sentence, "You are a good old wife."

THE BUDGET of the Italian War Department for 1862 amounts to £9,100,000. The whole budget of expenses for the year shows a total of £33,500,000.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY RELIEF FUND now amounts to about £70,000.

THE BADEN LEGISLATURE has just had two important bills submitted to it—one on industrial liberty, the other on Jewish emancipation. Popular prejudice is so strong on these points in that country that a lively controversy is expected in the Chamber, and important modifications to the propositions of the Government, which shows itself more advanced and enlightened than the country itself.



## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

Mr. GEORGE CLIVE, the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, was on Monday last, whilst employed in his official duties, struck down by a fit of paralysis. This sad event has been a great loss to the House and the clubs and is deeply regretted. Mr. Clive, during the term that he has been at the Home Office, has won golden opinions in the House and from all who have had business to transact with him. Mr. Clive is not an old man—not more than fifty years of age, I should think; and as the attack, though sudden, is not so severe as it was at first reported to be, we may hope that he will recover from it. But, after such a severe attack, we can hardly expect that the hon. gentleman will retain his post as Under-Secretary of State. Mr. Clive's father—Mr. Edward Bolton Clive, who represented Hereford for many years—understand, had an attack of this kind.

The Lord Chancellor's bill to facilitate the transfer of land, if it could reach the House of Commons, will, I learn, be intrusted to the care of Sir Roundell Palmer, the Attorney-General; and as Sir Hugh Cairns, when in office, proposed a measure very similar to this, it is confidently expected that he will give to the bill of his learned brother his generous and able support. But the measure will be opposed, we may be sure, and that very strenuously; indeed, the very cross of summons is fast speeding already over the country to rouse all the conveyancers to arms; and, as these country lawyers have vast influence over provincial elections, and consequently over members of Parliament, we may expect a very stern fight against this very valuable law reform. Mr. Malins, I suppose, will lead against the bill. Mr. Malins is professedly himself a law reformer, but somehow it always happens that when law reform takes shape and substance he is never satisfied with it. In the abstract or in theory he is a reformer; but, when the abstract is reduced to the concrete, like many other philosophers, he always takes the lead in opposition. I trust, however, that the landed gentlemen will be sufficiently alive to their own interests, and bold enough to break the chains in which they and their properties have been so long held, and that, before the Session closes, the whole of the modern system of conveyancing will be abolished for ever. I say modern, for in ancient, and yet not to say ancient, times, the conveyance of property was a very simple affair. Colonel Sykes, a Session or two back, showed about the House an old parchment conveyance of a large estate which measured only six inches by six. Just contrast this with one which came across my path a few years ago. A friend of mine left about a hundred acres of land to be divided in equal portions to his seven children. Some of these children retained their shares; others sold theirs to their brothers. At last, however, all the arrangements were made, and the conveyance was engrossed; but, instead of a parchment six inches by six, it spread over eleven skins of the modern size. Malins and his clients will, of course, assert, as they have often done, that reform is impossible; but it is time we should turn a deaf ear once and for all to this nonsense, and, as the old rhymers say—

Laugh at impossibilities, and say it shall be done.

A vast change has come over the House of Commons since the formation of volunteer corps in 1859. Before that date the military influence in the House was powerful; perhaps, even then, too powerful. But now it is omnipotent. I should say that now every second man is either a soldier, or has sons soldiers, or is an honorary member of a rifle corps, and, of course, all these are as much inspired by the esprit de corps as officers of the Line. Take, for example, my old friend Preamble, the member for Little Piddington. Four years ago he was an earnest advocate of economy in our military expenditure. "We are fast going to ruin," I have often heard him say. "These military estimates must be reduced. Fifteen millions! Why, no nation in the world can stand it!" But Preamble is Major of the "Little Piddington Dead Shots" now, and it is astonishing how his time is changed. He looks as big and talks as fiercely as a French Colonel, and if you hint that the Estimates are increasing he stops your mouth at once. "Our altars and our hearths must be defended at all cost, Sir. The best security for peace is the preparation for war." Now, let Mr. White, of Brighton, note this change and give up once his futile attempts to lessen our military expenditure. The military expenditure has grown, and, for good or for evil, will grow. Whether for good or evil is a question I do not discuss here. All I do is to note a fact which seems to have escaped observation.

There is no truth in the report, I learn, that Sir Robert Peel is to be Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Cowper to go to the Irish Office. Nor do I believe in the rumour that Sir Robert has had a challenge from Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The Publishers' Circular quotes from a contemporary a statement that Mr. Thackeray has recently made his appearance as a successful dramatic author, and goes on to say—"Though we are bound to add that the success was won before a private audience; so that, like the home-made gooseberry wine which the wife of the Vicar of Wakefield submitted, with the most satisfactory results, to thirsty wayfarers in her own parlour, the experiment is, of course, not quite conclusive. The comedy, it appears, is entitled 'The Wolf and the Lamb,' and is no other than the story of Lovel the Widower, with whom the readers of the *Cornhill* are already familiar. Perhaps we shall not be far wrong in guessing that 'The Wolf and the Lamb' is the comedy about which we were some time ago informed that managers were doubtful. When were not managers doubtful of plays by any other than professed playwrights learned in the mysteries of side scenes and trapdoors? But managers have been strangely at fault in such matters before now. I believe this is the same comedy which was refused by Mr. Wigan when at the Olympic, and by Mr. Buckstone.

Some photographer with more readiness than good taste has contrived to patch up a *carte* of her Majesty in widow's weeds which may now be found in every shop window. This is highly indecent, as tacitly conveying the notion that the Queen had allowed herself to be taken in her mourning; but the initiated will readily perceive that an old portrait of her Majesty has been cut from an old *carte*, pasted on to a photographer's "flat," or scene, with Windsor Castle in the background; the photograph had a widow's cap added to the face, and the whole being then re-photographed, the present result was achieved.

Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., will have four of his principal historical pictures at the International Exhibition—viz., "The Fall of Clarendon," "Charlotte Corday on her Way to Execution," "Marie Antoinette Listening to the Act of her Accusation," and his last year's picture, "Antechamber at Whitehall at the death of Charles II." Mr. Ward's picture of "The Royal Family of France in Prison" will be exhibited by Mr. Gambart, in conjunction with Mr. Hunt's picture of "Our Saviour in the Temple."

Your readers may remember that a few years ago a singular specimen of humanity, said to be a female, and advertised as "Miss Julia Pastrana," was exhibited in London. Well, Miss Julia died, and all specimens of humanity must do, whether singular or not. But, unlike most specimens of humanity, Miss Pastrana was embalmed by a St. Petersburg doctor, and may now be seen by the curious in mummification at 191, Piccadilly, "in her habit as she lived;" and as she was, when alive, a curious specimen of the genus homo, she is now, when dead, a very successful illustration of the science of embalming as practised in this nineteenth century.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

*Blackwood* issues but an average number this month. It opens with "The Chronicles of Carlingford," the second story of which, "Salem Chapel," is written pleasantly enough, and might be accepted as a fair average magazine serial in another position. But we expect more than this, when we recollect that some of Bulwer's best novels have first been submitted to public criticism in *Maga's* pages, and that

the author of "Adam Bede" broke ground in the same periodical. "The Chronicles of Carlingford" will filter into the usual three volumes, and will do requisite duty on Mudie's shelves; but the public, which is apt to expect money's worth for its money, will scarcely think it sufficiently strong for the leading serial of a half-crown magazine. Nor does the many-initialed Baronet, who is familiarly known to the public as Bulwer, come up to the mark as an essayist, writing indeed far beneath that standard claimable by the ethical monologues of the elder Caxton. The two subjects treated this month—"Monotony in Occupation, as a Source of Happiness" and "Normal Clairvoyance of the Imagination"—are pleasant desultory reading, and nothing more. There is, to be sure, a certain enthusiastic and poetic vein in the "clairvoyance" essay, but there is a lack of freshness and reality for which no fanciful imagery will compensate. One or two good supernatural stories will be found in the article "Leaves from the Club Books," a sufficiently garrulous paper; and there is a tolerably impartial notice—critical and biographical—of Lord Castlereagh. It is surely a bad use of a monthly periodical to puff the works of its proprietors. The translation of the "Odyssey," by Mr. Horsley, recently published by Messrs. Blackwood, receives much enthusiastic notice; and an entire article is devoted to the poems of David Wingate, a collier of Motherwell, which have been sent us for publication, and which are easy-going, well-meaning verses enough, but by no means anything out of the common way, unless judged as the composition of a hardworking labourer, a standard which their author in a preface indignantly declines having allotted to them.

The new number of the *Cornhill* is remarkable for the fact that in it—in the thirty-second chapter of "The Adventures of Philip"—an incident takes place: the hero and heroine are married. We may, therefore, look for the approaching end of the story. Thackerayists will notice a new feature in their author's writing: that he is occasionally betrayed into being exceedingly maudlin. There is an amount of saccharine matter in the youthful excellences of Miss Baques and the more matured virtues of Mr. Pendennis which is to a certain extent insupportable, and which is hardly balanced by the roughness of Mr. Philip himself. It is difficult, indeed, to get up a sentiment for the most objectionable of heroes; he is always "slouching," rough, dirty, unshaved, ill-dressed; he drinks heavily at other people's expense, and revels in the thought that he shall have nothing to offer them in return; he is frightfully virtuous, after the British fashion, but highly disagreeable. The writing, and, by-the-way, the reflections, are as admirable as ever. Philip's father has procured him the position of correspondent for a newspaper, and sends him the following advice how to act in his new capacity:—

Suppose you were to trust a little to your imagination in composing these letters? There can be no harm in being poetical. Suppose an intelligent correspondent writes that he has met the Duke of Wellington, had a private interview with the Pr-m-r, and so forth, who is to say him nay? And this is the kind of talk our gobemouche of New York delight in. My worthy friend Dr. G. r.daline, for example—between ourselves his name is Flanigan, but his private history is strictly *entre nous*—when he first came to New York as onlooker at the people by the coquetry of his anecdotes regarding the English aristocracy, of whom he knows as much as he does of the Court of Pekin. He was smart, really, sarcastic, amusing. He found readers. From one success he advanced to another; and the *Gazette of the Upper Ten Thousand* is likely to make this worthy man's fortune. You really may be servicable to him, and may justly earn the liberal remuneration which he offers for a weekly letter. Anecdotes of men and women of fashion—the more gay and lively the more welcome—the *quintessence of the world* in a word, should be the *farrago idylli*. Who are the reigning beauties of London? And beauty, you know, has a rank and fashion of its own. Has any one lately won or lost on the turf or at play? What are the clubs talking about? Are there any duels? What is the last scandal? Does the good old Duke keep his health? Is that affair over between the Duchess of This and Captain That?

Why the writer of a paper called "The Winter Time" chose to give his article such a thoroughly misleading title it is impossible to say. He chats pleasantly enough, *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis* of the recent translations of Dante by Messrs. Dante Rossetti and Theodore Martin, of London fogs, of Miss Brontë's "Villette," and of wildowl shooting. There is shrewd knowledge of life and graphic power in the letterpress description of "Covent-garden Market;" but Mr. Bennett's illustrations are by no means up to the mark, being unlike life and full of Bennettisms. Mr. Doyle's cartoon, "After Dinner," though pure caricature, is better than usual. The old gentleman examining the pictures, and the girls on the ottoman, are very good. What a strangeness that Mr. Doyle cannot draw hair! All his men look fresh from Truett's, wearing the "ventilating peruke." There is a good essay on "Gentlemen," an interesting paper on "Life and Labour in the Coalfields," and the usual *bites notues*—the continuation of Mr. Trollope's and Mrs. Beecher Stowe's stories.

Is it that "*reculez pour mieux sauter*" is the maxim of the editors—that all strength is to be held back, and even retrogression to be made, to show what can be done in May and in the Exhibition season? I know not; but here is *Fraser* far below the average. The continuation of "Thalata" is good; but in "Barren Honour" Mr. G. A. Lawrence is by no means himself, being compelled to fall back on the thousand-times-told description of a stiff run with the hounds, and to tell it with no particular novelty. Nor can A. K. H. B.'s essay on "The Sorrows of Childhood" at all compare with his former writings, being trite, illogical, uninteresting, and evidently either hurriedly written, or written for the sake of writing, not *con amore*. Old Mr. Peacock has still something to say about Shelley—something which very few will care about; and there is an article called "The City of Victory," about Alexandria and Cairo, written by a lady, which—*crede experto*—paints the lily and gilds refined gold, and is very picturesque, and utterly unreal.

One hears much of the excellence and circulation of *Good Words*, a semi-religious Scotch publication conducted by Dr. Norman Macleod; but an investigation, of the March number at least, scarcely bears out the laudation. Save the woodcuts, which are really good, the contents are of the average semi-religious publication kind, plentifully studded with texts and pronouns with capital letters, statistical papers, feeble poetry, and novellettes duly pruned of all worldly excitement.

*Temple Bar* is a real pot-pourri, with variety for every one's taste. There is a geological article; and a quaint gossiping information-conveying article about "Ale;" and a serious statistical paper about "Our Artillery;" and a pleasant travel episode among the Hebrides by Mr. Alexander Smith. There are also a capital description of Grisi's farewell in Dublin, written with much perception and humour; some graceful verses; and the continuation of the current stories. An article on memorials contains suggestions which are simple, earnest, and practical.

In the *St. James's*, Mrs. Hall's story, "Can Wrong be Right?" is brought to a conclusion. There are two articles this month devoted to the subject of human hair.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

## ADRIENNE—PRINCESS—GOSSIP.

Mr. Boucicault's good luck seems to have come all at once. He appears to have poured out all his store in "The Colleen Bawn," and to have been vainly tilting his flag on ever since. Thus, "The Octoroon" was by no means a great success, although in its finally altered form a very respectable melodrama; "The Dublin Boy," excellently acted though it was by Mrs. Boucicault and Mr. Emery, scarcely made a mark; and the latest production, "The Life of an Actress," will not, I should imagine, have a very long run. This is much to be regretted, for Mr. Boucicault is unquestionably a very able man;—he writes capital dialogue; he is thoroughly unconventional; he has a keen sense of humour and a general knowledge of stage requirements; but what? Is it that the exceptional success of "The Colleen Bawn," which was by no means a very good piece, has given him a low opinion of the British public's dramatic

taste? and does he think that his wares have but to bear his name to sell at a premium? If so, he is thoroughly mistaken. For a series of years the dramatic public of London has been the kindest, the most indulgent, the most uncritical, before whom actors ever played. No matter how dreary the drama, how preposterous the farce, how indecent the burlesque, all was sure to go with rapture and applause. But of late, notably within the last twelvemonth, we have changed all this, and though no piece has been summarily swept from the stage, yet the audience have so manifested their opinion as to render its speedy withdrawal a matter of certainty.

The story of "The Life of an Actress" is that of a poor beggar-girl whose sweet voice attracts the notice of an old broken-down foreigner attached to a provincial theatre, who educates her for the stage. She has been seen and is beloved by a young lord, who, after some short struggle, is induced to substitute an honest offer of marriage for his previous libertine intentions; but the girl, on the very night of her debut, is tricked into eloping with a debauchee and very nearly falls a victim to his plans. So far so good; but when she has been rescued by her lover, and we expect that, like the finish to the story-books, they should "all live happy ever after," lo and behold, a fifth act! where we find the mother of the young lord, a very obdurate old lady, who won't hear of a mésalliance with an actress, until the old foreigner is compelled to announce himself as an Italian duke who had been exiled for political crimes, into which he had been drawn by his love for the obdurate old lady, then a lovely young girl called Louise, whose portrait he has ever since carried about with him. This is bad construction, false sentiment, and utter conventionalism, Mr. Boucicault; and you, who know theatrical matters perfectly, must have been fully aware of it, and were only "trying it on" the British public. They guessed this, and retaliated by hissing your fourth act very heartily, and coldly receiving your conclusion—which, by-the-way, in every sense is dreadful. Mr. Stuart, playing an anonymous "Lord B.," who is spoken of as "your Grace" (thus, of course, Duke B.), the fatal toilets and manners of the ladies and gentlemen present at the dual fête champêtre (so much more suggestive of Rosherville or Anerley than Stowe or Belyoir); the old stale business of the banished Prince and the portrait, and the inartistic yielding of the obstinate mamma—yielding evoked by the princely connection instead of enforced by the virtues of the girl and the goodness of the old foreigner—all this is preposterous in the highest degree. This is much to be regretted, for some of the acting is charming. Mrs. Boucicault is fresh, and sweet, and lovable, never attempting too much, but doing all she attempts with delightful grace and simplicity. Mr. Toole plays a low comedian who admires the débütante, and acts a little love scene, in which he expresses his honest feelings with a natural pathos which must bring the tears into your eyes. I don't think Mr. Toole such a tremendously funny fellow; I don't roar and shout whenever he opens his mouth, because I don't believe the horse-collar to be his strong point; but I do think that he has more artistic perception than most men on the stage, that he studies character more carefully, and that he delineates it more accurately. Mr. Emery, another artist who can do nothing badly, plays the villain; but it is not a villain of the Emery stamp. He gives it individuality, and he can do no more. A Mr. Sefton (who was the original Horatio to M. Fechter's Hamlet) plays a vapid swell of the Dandere type very well. Mrs. Billington, though a little too *pronounced*, gives good colour to a "star" actress jealous of the young girl's success; and Mr. Boucicault plays the old foreigner beautifully—at least so say most of the morning journals. I don't go quite so far. I thought he was overweighted by his part. He can act character bits well; but he cannot bear the whole weight of a piece on his shoulders. His little scraps of action, such as his recitation of the opening scene of Camille in "The Horaces," and his making the omelette, were capital; but his blessed brogue broke through everything, and we had a Neapolitan duke talking French in an Irish accent to an English audience.

On Monday night M. Fechter appeared as Iago for the first time. This impersonation leaves anything Shakespearean he has previously attempted entirely in the shade. It is superior to his Hamlet; it is infinitely superior to his Othello. The subtlety of the character is the most remarkable point. The varieties of light and shade—bold, honest, frank soldier to Othello, man of the world to Rodrigo, bully and tyrant to Emilia, soft-hearted peacemaker to Desdemona—all these differences of character are splendidly elaborated; and the mere facial play and countenance-emotion are worth any one else's speech and action. Mr. Ryder played Othello.

To-night (Saturday) a translation of "Nos Intimes," by Mr. Horace Wigan, will be produced at the St. James's Theatre.

Mr. Kean is to play Othello for his benefit, and will dress the character in the exact style adopted by his father.

Mr. Mark Lemon has concluded his first course of lectures "About London," and will resume their delivery in the metropolis in April, after his return from a tour in the provinces.

A TERRA-COTTA BUST OF CHARLES JAMES FOX, modelled by Nollekens, and the prototype of the fifty marble busts which he executed under commission for the Empress of Russia, has recently been purchased by the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. They have likewise received a present from the Dean of Norwich of a portrait of his intrepid father, the late Lord Exmouth.

THE SHARKHOLDERS OF THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY held a meeting last week. The directors appear to be puzzled what to do with the ship. They require £25,000 to fit her out entirely, and they have only raised £18,330, but they expect to have her ready for sea by the middle of April. She will take a short voyage before she leaves for New York.

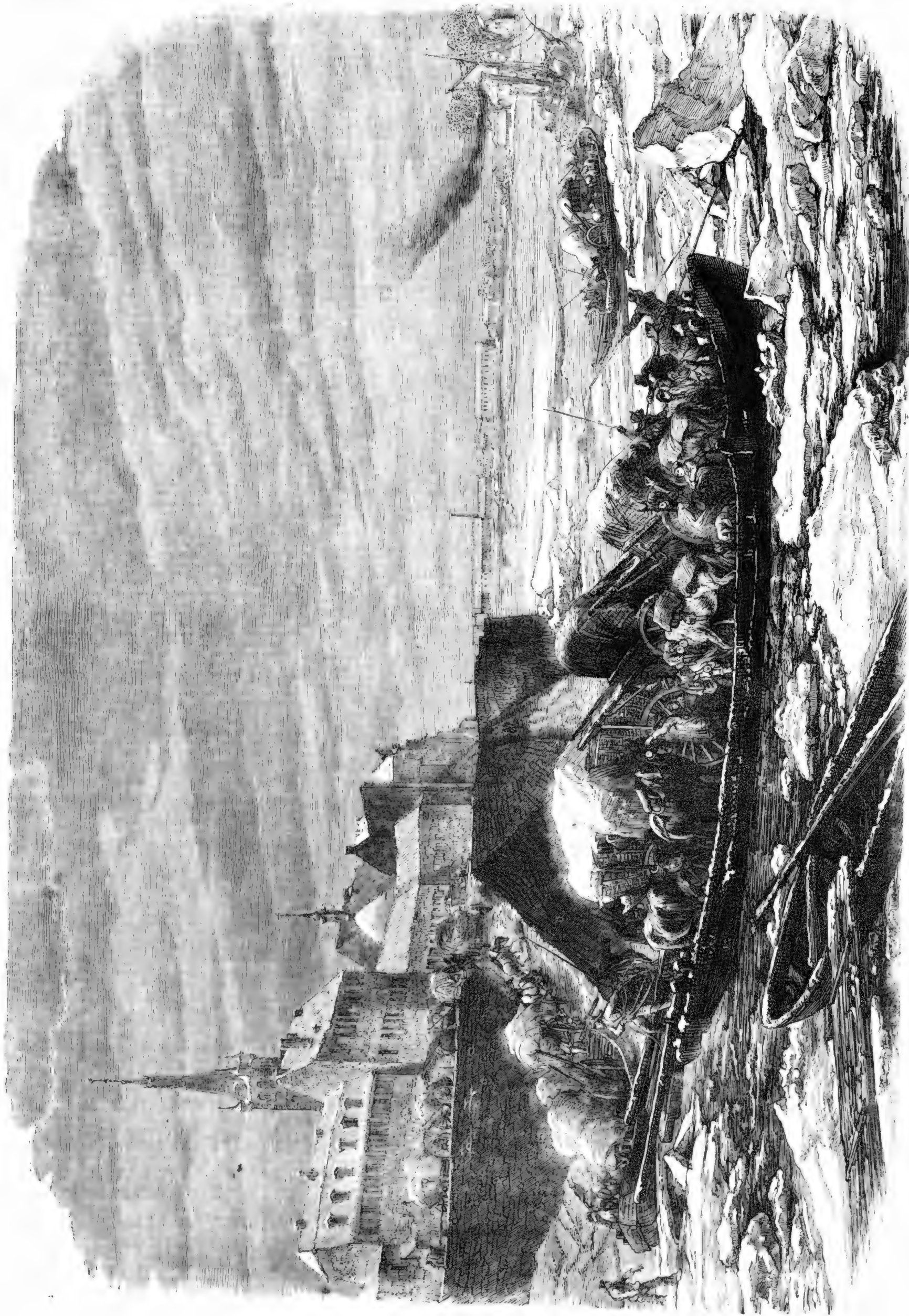
A COMPETITION has been going on for some days past on Woolwich Marshes to settle the respective merits of small-bore rifles, which seems to have resulted in nothing but an angry dispute and a great deal of dissatisfaction.

THE executive committee of the Wandring Minstrels' Amateur Concert, having received a notification from the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund Committee that they have received sufficient for the wants of the widows and orphans, have determined to present the proceeds of their concert to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption.

## WINTER SCENE ON THE RHINE, NEAR DUSSELDORF.

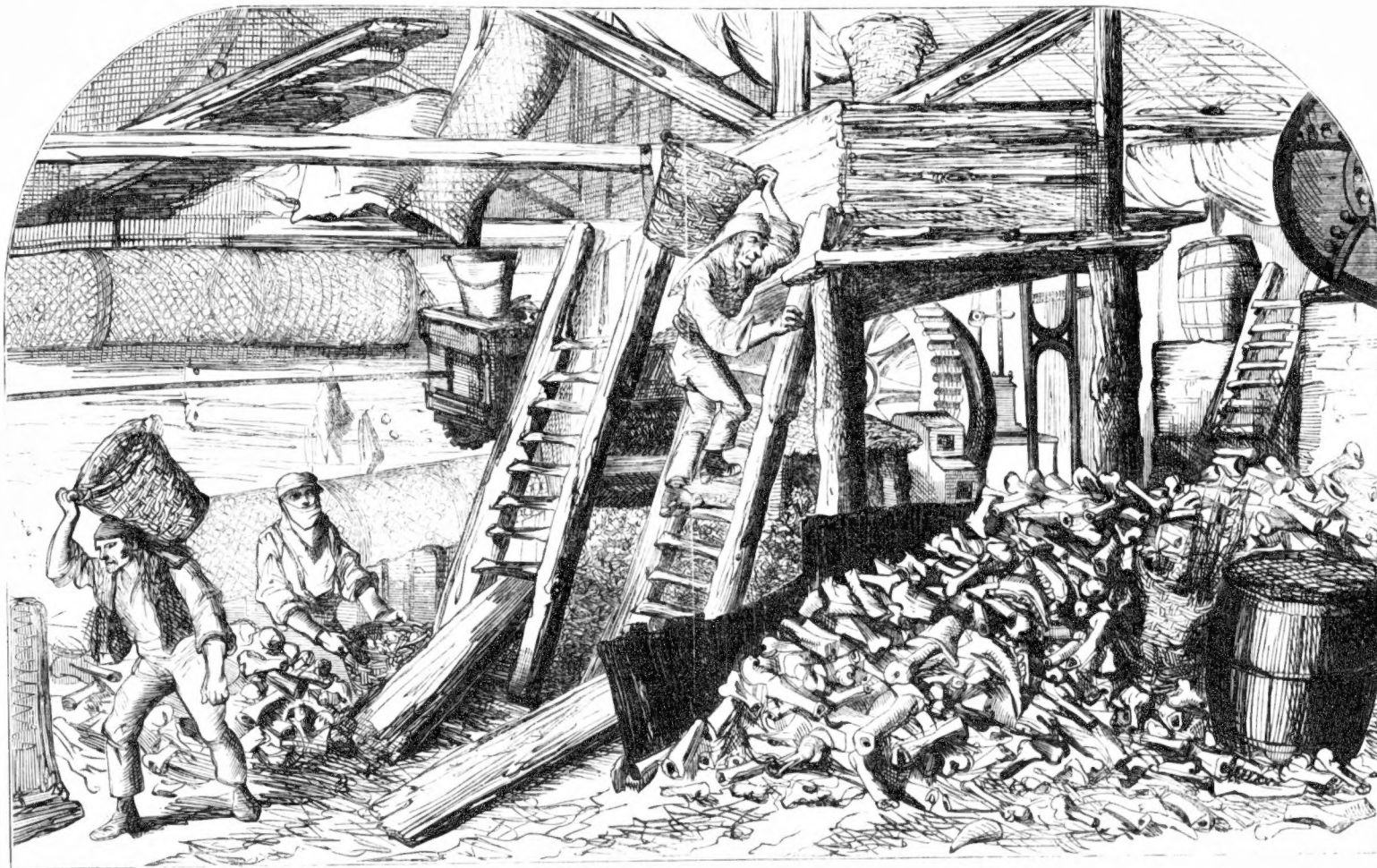
At the season when the Rhine is usually visited by tourists, the river is seen to flow smoothly and majestically, whilst on its broad surface innumerable steam-boats and craft of various kinds glide up and down without interruption. In winter, however, the scene is different, though its aspect is not less picturesque. The Rhine is seldom entirely frozen over as it was in 1846; but in ordinary winters its banks are edged with broad frozen margins, which contract the course of navigation and send masses of ice into the middle of the river. The pontoon-bridges are removed; the traffic, both up and down stream, gradually diminishes; and only a few maintain communication between the opposite banks of the river. In proportion to the duration of the frost the difficulty of navigation increases. The steamers find it difficult to cut a passage through those blocks of ice which expose smaller craft to the danger of being upset or swamped. Experienced boatmen accustomed to the navigation of the river employ long poles, which serve at once to drive back the ice-blocks and to impel the boats forward. The aspect presented by the Rhine near Düsseldorf during a season of frost is portrayed in our illustration. How slowly and wearily floats the boat with its heavy freight of passengers, luggage, and cattle! And even the steamer works her way through the huge blocks of ice with no little effort. The difficulty of transit on the Rhine when the current is thus obstructed, is at the present time a more serious evil than it was at a former period, owing to the continually-extending network of railways in the Rhineland and the want of permanent bridges. The speedy construction of those projected at Coblenz, Düsseldorf, and Duisburg is an object devoutly to be wished by travellers whose course lies by way of the Rhine in frosty weather.





SCENE ON THE MONITOR AT TREIDERS, NEAR DUSELDORF - H. M. A. S.





LONDON SKETCHES, NO. 16.—BONEWORKS AT SOUTH LAMBETH.

## THE BONES OF LONDON.

WHAT becomes of them all? Assuming that the weight of an animal's skeleton is a twentieth of its entire carcase, and that the weekly consumption of beef, pork, and mutton, in London, averages 10,000 tons, the question is a little more puzzling than at first appears. It is a question, however, that concerns womenfolk rather than men, and womenfolk answer it. "It is easy enough to explain what becomes of the nasty things," says the mistress; "they are Betsy's perquisites." Betsy experiences no difficulty in advancing the inquiry another stage, and in a way equally lucid and satisfactory as her mistress.

"They goes to the rag-shop," says Betsy. So they do, O paragon of allwork! That, beyond dispute, is a phase of their career, whatever else may happen to them. They may be hoarded by the thrifty, thrown into the dustbin by the improvident; they may come to the dogs, even; but to the rag-shop they are inevitably carried.

Who cares what becomes of them after that? With the "picking" of a bone its existence as an article of utility is popularly supposed to terminate. Nothing of the kind. Its career is, as it were, but just commenced; it had not even attained its proper growth till the day when it ceased to be a sheep's leg-bone and became a leg-of-mutton bone, and the basket into which Betsy casts it is not its coffin but its cradle. Don't despise the unwholesome, mildewed-

looking thing should you by accident encounter it a month after it entertained you at dinner. You can't afford to despise it. You may meet it again under very different circumstances. In a gorgeous brown crackling coat it may yet grace your dining-table; you may be under obligations to it for the exquisite flavour of your next spring lamb. You will, moreover, be pleased not to regard this resurrectionist warning as a low and greasy attempt at funny writing, but as a serious fact, and one vouched for by chemists and philosophers of all schools and classes. Bone manure is, of course, at the bottom of the secret.

However, the preparation of bones for manure was not the commencement of the business—that is, of the business I saw transacted at the factory here pictured. It is not often a public scribe gets the chance of a subject all to himself; but, from some unaccountable reason, a popular description of bone crushing, and dissolving, and boiling has not hitherto been written. Perhaps the inodorous nature of the business may have to do with it. Well, I confess that, as I approached the waterside premises, and was greeted by a remarkably high-flavoured breeze, and saw looming in the distance the grimy chimney-shafts and the long row of waggons and carts waiting their turns to be delivered of their osseous burdens, I began to feel faint-hearted and inclined to retreat. I may here state, however that in this case, as in many another of a like

kind, beyond the unpleasant smell, there is nothing objectionable. Dr. Wynter informs us that men and women employed among the apparently pestilential heaps in dustyards enjoy even more than ordinarily good health; and that twenty tradesmen called promiscuously together, compared with twenty "sewer-flushers" (the reader has doubtless seen these fellows with high boots and big lanterns who descend into the bowels of the City through iron-capped traps in the pavement) the flushers were found to be sounder and healthier as a body than the shopkeepers. In the case of this bone-factory at Lambeth, the proprietor for more than twenty years has lived and brought up a large family in a house at the end of the yard, and surrounded on all sides by crushing-sheds and boiling-sheds, and immense ranges of buildings where the raw material is stored. Some years ago, when this factory-owner was indicted as the perpetrator of a public nuisance, he triumphantly brought forward a blooming flock of big and little boys and girls who had breathed the factory atmosphere from their birth. The workmen about the premises fare no worse than the resident proprietor. I have it from the lips of the men themselves—and many of them have laboured at the mills and the boilers for ten and fifteen years—that illness is extremely rare amongst them, and that during the last terrible visit of cholera—nowhere so destructive as in the low-lying parts of Lambeth and Vauxhall—not a single "hand" at the bone-



FASHIONS FOR MARCH.



mills was affected. An ignorant man however, averse to scientific explanation, and led by the nose, might be pardoned for entertaining an opinion at variance with that to be deduced from the above facts. Entering the factory-gate, the evidence offered his visual organs might reasonably lead to agreement with the verdict already arrived at by his nose. The place is paved with bones, walled with bones; there are mountains of them to the right and to the left, and breast-high they hedge avenues leading to the various departments. One of these departments is devoted to cookery. It is a long, low shed, and may be called the kitchen of the establishment. The cooking utensils are a row of immense coppers capable of containing, I am afraid to say how many gallons, and the cooks are big, hairy-armed men, in heavy woollen frocks and coarse sack aprons. Ladles and spoons are dispensed with, and their place supplied by pitchforks. As I stand at a respectful distance, and, peering through the rank mist that fills the kitchen, see the great cauldrons forming, pitchy black, and their heavy lids heaving and stirring uneasily, I find my faith in the innocuous quality of the business flagging,—stanch Dr. Wynter even serving as an imperfect comforter. I am not reassured by the proprietor; for, says he, "Don't go closer; you may find the ammonia too much for you." Yet there were the cooks as contented and as cheerfully busy as bees in a hive.

Another department was the mill-room, where the bones, after their gelatine had been extracted in the boiling process, were reduced to atoms. Here there was nothing to offend the nose, for the material divested of its fatty matter is as innocuous as wood chips; but the ears suffer dreadfully. The mill is simply an arrangement of toothed iron rollers, among which the bones are swept by a man who stands by a sort of slanting stage above, on which the bones are heaped and from which he scrapes them with an iron scraper. Nevertheless, the unfortunate particles of skeletons, in passing through the revolving teeth, emit a sound of crushing, and crunching, and grinding, impossible to anything but bones, and terribly suggestive of corporal suffering, the extraction of firmly-bedded molars and incisors not to be forgotten.

The value of bone as a manure, although discovered more than a hundred years since, has only been taken full advantage of since about 1815, when bonemills were established in Yorkshire. Previous to that, on estates where bone manure was used, the material was reduced to handy bits by the application of a hammer, or else it was strewn in the cart tracks to be crushed by the action of the wheels. How it is that the chief substance that enters into the composition of bone is good to fatten the land is easy of explanation. The principal chemical ingredient in bone is phosphate of lime—fifty-three in a hundred of its parts are so composed. Vegetable life is largely dependent on phosphates for its growth and maintenance; so largely, indeed, that should the soil become exhausted of that principle, the crops raised thereon are sickly and weak, and scarcely worth the harvesting. This was the case in Cheshire at the end of the last century, and was doubtless occasioned by the constant and long-continued drain of the soil of its phosphorus in shape of corn and dairy produce. The rich red sandstone loams of the district were worn out—sucked dry, as farmers say. More by way of experiment than as a certain remedy, the exhausted pasture land was dressed with bone manure, at the rate of a ton to the acre, and in less than three years the value of the said land was doubled. The turnip hangers for phosphates more than any other vegetable. It has so small a seed that the quantity of phosphates stored round it for the nourishment of the roots and leaves of the young plant is in a poor soil by no means adequate to the demand; hence the necessity of concentrating by artificial means the vital element about the tiny seed, else those other essentials to turnip life—carbonic acid, water, and ammonia—may abound to as little purpose as a windmill without wind. So it comes about that your discarded mutton bone of today nurses and comforts next spring's vegetation, and the ox eats thereof—the tender grass, the matured hay, and the juicy turnip—and waxes sturdy and stout of limb, and fat enough to be brought to market, and to be bought by Mr. Briskett, your butcher, who sends you a joint of the beast, and you are afforded an opportunity of renewing acquaintance with an old friend.

In 1839 Liebig suggested that the efficacy of bone-dust as a manure might be vastly increased if it were dissolved in sulphuric acid. A part of the Lambeth manufactory is set apart for this purpose. Here is sunk a deep pit containing a great iron tank, in which the mixing takes place; 15 cwt of the acid being added to every ton of bone-dust. The result of the incorporation is a heavy, slate coloured soft powder, worth from five to eight guineas per ton. As however, the animal matter still remaining in the bone-dust is a hindrance to the blending of the acid with the earthy matter, there is mixed with it a considerable proportion of bone-ash from which every particle of gelatinous matter has been extracted, and which materially assists the sulphuric acid in its action. Bone-ash is obtained by the complete combustion of bones in an open furnace, where the oxygen of the air burns away the organic matter, and leaves the earthy constituents as a white friable mass. If, on the other hand, the bone—say a shinbone—be immersed in an acid sufficiently diluted to prevent its injuring the animal membrane, and yet strong enough to dissolve the phosphate of lime, the remaining matter will still retain the exact figure and dimensions of the original bone, and yet be rendered so flexible that it may be tied in a knot.

It must not be supposed, however, that all the bones that pass through the gates of the Lambeth factory are either ground or melted as manure. Some of them are much too valuable to be so used; as, for instance, the leg bones of the ox. I was shown tons of these with the knobs at the ends sawn off, some in cisterns sunk in the floors and still undergoing the bleaching process, and others stored in great barrels, as beautifully white as ivory. Large quantities of these are sent to France and other parts of Europe and converted into handles for tooth and shaving brushes, children's gum-rings, knife handles, and cheap combs.

A considerable portion of the Lambeth boneworks is adapted to the manufacture of soap from the fatty matter obtained from the bones. Did space permit, much interesting matter might be written concerning the various processes; of the coppers, broad and deep enough to drown a dozen men, and of the mysteries of "mottled," and "yellow," and "primrose," together with their comparative merits. One little bit of information that I gleaned concerning soap may be of value to the thrifty British matron, and she is heartily welcome to it. Beware of cheap soap, however proper its appearance may be. "This," said the worthy soapmaker, handling a "bar" of unexceptionable "yellow," "is as good as the article can be. This"—he took down another sample, seemingly of equal quality—"is cheaper by at least a third." "Inferior material, of course." "Nothing of the sort, Sir! The same material exactly, with this difference—the cheaper sort (people will have cheapness, you know) contains a compensating amount of water. It is so full of it that it is a difficult matter to get the great block into bars, but the bars are immediately subjected to such a heat as dries the outer surface and cakes it hard, giving it the sound and substantial appearance it now wears." J. G.

#### FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

WHILE fashion ranges from one eccentricity to another, good taste modifies extravagance, without any marked deviation from prescribed forms. The present tendency to shorten the wrist would verge on inelegance; but the art of a skilled milliner enables her to avoid the extreme at which the fashion would become ungraceful. It should, however, be borne in mind that the innovation of short waists is confined exclusively to ball and evening dress.

Of the splendid costumes worn at the balls which have recently

taken place in Paris, at Court and at the Hôtel de Ville, we may here mention a few. A dress of pink silk was ornamented with flounces of magnificent Brussels lace, set on in deep vandykes, and tastefully intermingled with a profusion of bouillons, ruches, and bouquets of roses. The coiffure consisted of tufts of roses, disposed in the form of a diadem and interspersed with diamonds. A dress worn by a young lady was of white tulle, with no fewer than twenty-one narrow flounces set on in festoons, and ornamented with bouquets of myosotis and daisies. Another much-admired dress was of very rich white satin. At the lower part of the skirt there was a broad bouillonne of tulle, ornamented with papillon bows of white satin. The upper part of the skirt was covered by a tunic of lace, gathered up at intervals by bouquets of roses. With this dress was worn a manteau de cour of white velvet, edged with marabout trimming and gold embroidery.

For outdoor costume mantles and pardessus of black velvet are much in favour. Bonnets, though differing but little in form, present considerable variety in respect to the materials of which they are made. Of these materials, quilted satin or silk and plain velvet are most fashionable.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of taffetas of the new colour recently introduced in Paris under the name of "mastique." It is a sort of dark yellow with a tinge of brown. The skirt of the dress is trimmed with four rows of black velvet of graduated widths, and finished at each side with an edging of black lace. The corsage is high, slightly pointed at the waist, and fastened up the front by small black velvet buttons. There is a small turn-down collar of black velvet, and under it is passed a black velvet necktie, which is fastened in a bow and ends in front of the corsage. The sleeves are loose at the ends, with broad mousquetaire cuffs trimmed with two rows of velvet. Headdress, blonde and black velvet, with tufts of roses at the back and in front. Collar and under-sleeves of lace.

Fig. 2.—High dress of black moire figured with pompadour sprigs in variegated colours. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with two quillings of black velvet. The sleeves are nearly tight, and finished at the ends by black velvet quillings. Bonnet of black velvet, with bavolet of white blonde covered with black lace. A small plume composed of two feathers, the one white and the other black, is fixed in front of the bonnet by a coquille of black lace. Under-trimming, tufts of red flowers. Quillings of black blonde on the forehead and white at each side. Strings of broad white ribbon.

Fig. 3.—Robe of maize-coloured moire antique; the skirt quite plain. The low corsage is trimmed with a quilling of moire antique, finished at each side by narrow black and white lace edging. A plaited chemise and full sleeves of white tulle. Headdress, two tufts of pomegranate blossom, the one in front of the head and the other at the back, in the manner of a cachepeigne.

Fig. 4.—Dress of white silk, trimmed at the edge of the skirt with nine rows of narrow mauve-coloured velvet, confined between two notched ruches of mauve coloured silk. The corsage is low, and has a berthe of mauve silk, covered with lace and trimmed with ruches. A broad centre of the same fastened on the left side of the waist. Coiffure of green and gold folia e, and a long white ostrich feather waving towards the back of the head.

#### CONCERTS.

OLD frequenters of the Sacred Harmonic Society's concerts in Exeter Hall will scarcely be able to parallel the treat of Friday, the last day of February, if they search their recollections for all the great performances they have heard within those walls. The name of Mendelssohn is specially associated with this society, and all discussion as to the transcendent merits of his "Lobgesang" has ceased, both within and without the circle. The same cannot be said of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and indeed, we have no doubt that there were many hearers on Friday evening who objected to the choice of the lively Italian's ecclesiastical work as a corollary of the pure and elevated "Hymn of Praise." If a question between Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Mozart's "Requiem" could have been conveniently put to the vote it is not improbable that the majority of suffrages would have been given to the latter, despite its sombre character and consequent unfitness to be mated with the "Lobgesang." But we have observed that the severest detractors from the classic merits of the "Stabat Mater," seldom fail to show a gratification in its performance by artists of high repute. At all events, there was the "Lobgesang" itself, which, though not long enough to fill up an entire evening, is sufficiently so to give an impress of genius and art to a concert of more than ordinary length. This beautiful work was performed on Friday night better than we have ever heard it in London or Birmingham. Mr. Costa, controlling the sounds of his vast orchestra with a precision of command equal to that of an organist over his keys and stops, may be almost said to have played to perfection the three preliminary movements—to wit, the spirited allegro maestoso, the melodious and quasi lyrical allegretto agitato, and the subdued and solemn adagio religioso. The chorus, remarkably steady throughout, was heard to admirable effect in "The night is departing," and its finale, "Let all men praise the Lord." The solo parts were irreproachably rendered by Mlle. Titiens, who made her first appearance at these concerts; by Mrs. Nethercliff late (Miss Fauny Rowland); and by Mr. Wilbye Cooper. Each of these vocalists happened to be in the best possible voice, and sang to admiration. The "Stabat Mater" was, despite any feeling against its admission to the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society, a marked success, in contributing to which Mlle. Titiens, Mlle. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Sig. Belletti, won fresh laurels. Mr. Brownsmith was the organist, and performed his arduous duties with all the efficiency for which he is famous. Owing to the attention required by the preparations for the opening of the International Exhibition, as well as for the Handel Triennial Festival at the Crystal Palace, the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society are to follow this year in unusually quick succession. This week we have a repetition of the "Lobgesang" and the "Stabat Mater;" and next Friday the "Israel in Egypt" is to be performed.

The musical reports from Paris include favourable mention of Miss Elena Conran, the new Irish prima donna, who achieved considerable success in London at the same time that the sisters Marchionni came first among us. In company with Mlle. Grisi, Miss Conran sang at a soirée musicale given by Mlle. de Morny, and made a sensible impression on her select and critical audience.

Herr Joachim's first appearance these three years at the Monday Popular Concerts was the chief attraction at St. James's Hall last Monday; but in truth there needs little novelty or special excitement of any kind to draw the public to these delightful entertainments. It is in Beethoven's music that Herr Joachim has always shone most brightly, since at the age of twelve or thirteen he played the famous violin concerto at the Philharmonic Concerts in 1844. Mindful of this circumstance, the directors of the Popular Concerts did well to select one of Beethoven's latest and most profoundly abstruse quartets—namely, the fifteenth (op. 132) in C sharp minor, for the occasion. The performance of this great work, by MM. Joachim, Ries, Webb, and Piatti, was highly appreciated by the audience. The pianoforte sonata of the evening, played by Miss Arabella Goddard, was Woelffl's "Ne Plus Ultra." Miss Poole was the vocalist, and Mr. Benedict gave his customary care to the duties of accompanist.

The pecuniary success of the Triennial Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace would seem to be assured by the fact that on the very first day of opening the offices for the sale of tickets, four months before the time, an amount of nearly £8000 was taken up.

Concerts for the benefit of those left destitute by the Hartley

Colliery calamity have been so numerous that we fear to speak of them individually; but there was a distinctive purpose in one of these entertainments, given at Woolwich last Monday evening which may warrant special note. The money collected by this enterprise was for the benefit of the men and boys who, at the hazard of their lives, exerted themselves in the attempt to save others in that dreadful strait of which we have all read with intense sympathy. The concert was patronised by all the principal officers of the garrison and leading military authorities at Woolwich; and the artists who contributed to a most successful result were Miss Banks, Mlle. Ernestine Smyth, Mr. George Perren, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Smyth, and Mr. F. E. Ramsay, the last-named gentleman playing, with great command of his instrument, Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, accompanied by an efficient orchestra.

#### EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CONSPIRACY AND FORGERY.

On the morning of Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861, a short-staffed officer named Stainthorpe, accompanied by three assistants—Dodd, Hutchinson, and Dalglish—appeared before the doors of Threepenny Hall, in the county of Northumberland, to recover a small debt of £40 or £50 from the proprietor of the mansion, Mr. William Bewicke. Mr. Bewicke was in bed at the time; but, on receiving information of their visit, he rose, dressed himself, and went to a back window of his house, from which he addressed Stainthorpe and Dodd, who were standing in the yard. His language, though rather sarcastic than violent, seems either to have alarmed or irritated his visitors, for each instantly produced a pistol, and Stainthorpe even levelled his at Mr. Bewicke. Upon this Mr. Bewicke armed himself also, came down stairs into the yard, and confronted the officers with a revolving rifle in his hand. Stainthorpe then took a more humble tone, touched his hat respectfully, and begged Mr. Bewicke to pay the money and let him go without disturbance. But that gentleman's wrath was up. He told the men that as they had been their seizure they might finish it, and accordingly, Hutchinson and Dalglish were put in official possession of a cartshed and the property outside the house. After this Stainthorpe left, taking Dodd with him, whose services were required in the execution of another writ, at Haydon-bridge, about a mile off.

The day which had commenced so stormily passed off quietly enough, and evening came. Mr. Bewicke, not troubling himself much about his visitors, beguiled the hours by rifle practice, which was a common pastime with him, and had a good many shots at the target in the front of his house, and at certain trees, which formed a convenient mark, at the back of the hall. At about 7 p.m., however, he called to his housekeeper, and asked her whether she had cleaned his rifle, as he had told her to do. She replied that she had not, inasmuch as the piece was loaded. Upon this he said that he would go and discharge it, and for this purpose he proceeded upstairs, and committed the act which was made the foundation of the indictment against him. The house faced the south, and the back windows looked due north. To the west or left-hand side of the house, looking from the back, lay the cartshed in which the two men were. The shed did project a little in a northerly direction, so that a man, by leaning well out of a window and pointing his rifle over his left shoulder, might undoubtedly have fired into it. Mr. Bewicke, however, went into a small closet with a narrow window, out of which he thrust his head, and called to the men, asking if they were in the cartshed. They answered that they were, and he then said he was going to fire. "All right!" was their reply, and Mr. Bewicke discharged all the barrels of his revolver out of the window. Later in the evening, before going to bed, he went to the cartshed and had a little conversation with the officers—a conversation which is said to have been perfectly goodtempered on both sides. The next morning, being that of Friday, the 11th, Hutchinson was relieved by other officers, and he departed from Threepenny Hall to Haydon-bridge to relieve Dodd. Up to this time it seems that no one in the house entertained any suspicion that the men in the shed thought they had been fired at, or that any charge was impending over Mr. Bewicke; but on Saturday, the 12th, Stainthorpe reappeared at Threepenny with a peace-warrant, which he had obtained against Mr. Bewicke for his conduct on the 10th, and carried him off in custody. On Monday, the 14th, Mr. Bewicke was brought before the magistrates at Hexham, and then, for the first time, he heard of the charge which had told so terribly against him—to the effect that he had feloniously fired at Hutchinson and Dalglish with intent to do them grievous bodily harm. An indictment on this charge was framed against him at the ensuing assizes, a conviction was obtained, and he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. This happened, as we have said, on the 28th of February last year. Just one year then rolled round, and the interval sufficed to reverse the whole case. On the last 28th of February Mr. Bewicke's accusers were themselves brought to trial for conspiracy and wilful perjury.

A telling piece of evidence against Mr. Bewicke was the discovery of a flattened bullet in the cartshed, and this bullet, it was now charged against Dodd, had been placed there by him to confirm the depositions which had been concocted with Hutchinson and Dalglish. Dodd was therefore accused of this malicious device, and the two others of perjury in support of the story. On behalf of this prosecution, and in exculpation of Mr. Bewicke, it was urged that he could not possibly have so fired his rifle from the closet window as to have struck the cartshed, and the argument on this point involved a melancholy piece of evidence. All turned upon the size of the window as compared with the personal dimensions of the man who had discharged the rifle. Now, as Mr. Bewicke stood in court, he looked so shrunk and attenuated that it was hard to say what aperture might not have been large enough for him to fire from; but his counsel had to impress upon the jury, not what he was, but what he had been twelve short months before. Imprisonment and degradation had so reduced the bluff old squire that he was but the shadow of his former self, and it was necessary to describe his natural stature to bring out the truth. To this argument, and to others which the narrative will have suggested to the reader's own mind, was added the corroborative allegation that Dodd had himself, on more than one occasion, admitted the offence of which he was charged. The jury, in short, after a trial which occupied the entire day, took but ten minutes to return a verdict of guilty; Hutchinson, after an equally patient investigation, was found guilty at the next sitting of the Court; and Dalglish, who was then placed at the bar, pleaded "Guilty" himself.

The sentences passed on the prisoners were—Hutchinson four years' penal servitude; Dodd two years' imprisonment; and Dalglish one year's imprisonment.

THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.—The desire of the metropolitan ride corps to take part in the forthcoming demonstration is now so general that it is believed Lord Clyde will have under his command little short of 20,000 men. Most commanding officers are issuing their regimental orders for extra parades and drills, and the general attendance, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather during the past week, has been steadily on the increase, an anxious desire being manifested, both amongst officers and men, to perfect themselves as much as possible.

REGISTER OF VOTERS.—A bill brought in by Mr. Locke King and Mr. Ker Seymour provides that from and after the last day of November in every year the clerk of the peace of every county, and the town clerk of every city or borough, shall, in addition to the list of voters for each county, riding, or division of a county, and for each city or borough, to be prepared by them as directed by 6 Vict. c. 18, ss. 47, 48, prepare an alphabetical list of the names of such voters, with their proper numbers on the register, and append the same in small type to such register.

THE HOP DUTIES.—An important deputation, comprising representatives from all the hop-growing districts of England, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday, and urged upon him the total abolition of the hop duties, whether levied on the home or the foreign grower. Mr. Gladstone listened to their statements, but declined to commit himself to any approval of their suggestions.

SOUTH ESSEX WATERWORKS.—About eighteen months ago attention was drawn to a new and apparently inexhaustible supply of pure water which had burst forth almost spontaneously in the chalk-pits at Grays, in Essex, nearly opposite Gravesend. By making various reservoirs, cutting a series of channels communicating with the river, and by the employment of powerful steam-pumps, which keep up a continual flow of the water from these natural springs into the Thames at the rate of 3,000,000 gallons per day, inundation is avoided, although this constant outflowing fails to reduce the level of the water in any perceptible degree. The quality of this water is far superior to any spring or river water with which London is now supplied. It is bright, clear, and sparkling, perfectly colourless, of an agreeable taste, is yielded from the chalk at a temperature of about 53 deg. winter and summer, and, according to the testimony of Dr. Thompson, Mr. Donald Campbell, and other eminent analytical chemists, is entirely free from those animal and vegetable impurities which at certain seasons of the year render river and surface-water dangerous to health. Its purity and softness rendering it peculiarly adapted to domestic uses, it was thought desirable to make it available for the water supply of the several towns and villages of South Essex, which are at present generally dependent upon a comparatively few surface wells and water-carriers, who cart round the water, retelling it from house to house at so much per bucketful; and possibly also as an adjunct of the existing supply of the extreme eastern portion of London itself. With this view an Act of Parliament was obtained in the last Session giving powers in this regard to the works at Grays to Purfleet, Ilford, Romford, Brentwood, Rayleigh, Barking, and other neighbouring localities, and a company has been formed for carrying those powers into effect.







**MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—On Monday Evening Next, March 10, the Programme will include Beethoven's Quartet in F minor, No. 11; Beethoven's Sonata for piano and violin, in G, op. 96; and Beethoven's Sonata in A for violin and piano. Pianoforte—Mr. Chas. Hall; Violin—Mr. Joseph; Violoncello—Signor Platti; Vocalist—Miss F. Tennant; Conductor—Mr. Benedict. For full particulars see Programme. Seats 5s. 3s. 1s. Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street.

**HERR JOACHIM** will make his Second Appearance in London at the Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall on Monday Evening Next, March 10, on which occasion he will lead Beethoven's quartet in F minor, No. 11, and John Mr. Charles Hallé in Beethoven's sonata, for piano and violin, in G, op. 96. For full particulars see Programme. Seats 5s. 3s. 1s. Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street.

**THE SENSATION DUET**, sung in the Burlesque at the St. James's Theatre, on "I'd Choose to be a Daisy" and "The Great Sensation," creates the greatest amusement and is nightly encored. Illustrated in Colours. Price 2s. 6d. METZLER and Co., 37, 38, and 39, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**MADAME OURY.—ROSALIE, THE PRAIRIE FLOWER.** A brilliant arrangement for the Pianoforte of this charming and popular song. Price 4s. METZLER and Co., 37, 38, and 39, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**MADAME OURY.—SUNSHINE.** Valse de Salon for the Pianoforte. "Full of grace and melody."—See "Review." Price 4s. METZLER and Co., 37, 38, and 39, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**ASCHER.—ESPOIR DU CŒUR.** Melodie pour Piano. The latest drawing-room piece by this popular Composer. Price 3s. METZLER and Co., 37, 38, and 39, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**CHRISTY MINSTRELS' NEWEST SONG.** MABEL GREY. By GEORGE BARKER. Composed expressly for the Christy Minstrels. Always encored. Price 2s. 6d. METZLER and Co., 37, 38, and 39, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**THE HOLY MOUNT.** Sacred Melodies for Piano. By W. H. CALVERT. Three Series. Each, solo, 2s.; duet, 6s. THE ADORATION: Sacred Melodies. By W. H. Calvert. Each, solo, 2s.; duet, 6s.; or in one vol., bound, 12s. THE HOLY FAMILY: Sacred Melodies for Piano. By W. H. Calvert. Three Series. Each, solo, 2s.; duet, 6s.; or in one vol., bound, 12s. N.B. Ad lib. Accompaniments for Flute, Violin, and Violoncello to "The Holy Mount," "The Adoration," and "The Holy Family," 1s. each. London: ROBERT COOKS and Co., New Burlington-street; and all Musicians.

**TO CONCERTINA-PLAYERS.**—English—make Rosewood Concertinas, 48 notes, full compass, double-action (well-tuned), in case, 40s.; superior, in case, 50s.; and 60s. and 70s. and 80s. and 90s. and 100s. and 110s. and 120s. and 130s. and 140s. and 150s. and 160s. and 170s. and 180s. and 190s. and 200s. and 210s. and 220s. and 230s. and 240s. and 250s. and 260s. and 270s. and 280s. and 290s. and 300s. and 310s. and 320s. and 330s. and 340s. and 350s. and 360s. and 370s. and 380s. and 390s. and 400s. and 410s. and 420s. and 430s. and 440s. and 450s. and 460s. and 470s. and 480s. and 490s. and 500s. and 510s. and 520s. and 530s. and 540s. and 550s. and 560s. and 570s. and 580s. and 590s. and 600s. and 610s. and 620s. and 630s. and 640s. and 650s. and 660s. and 670s. and 680s. and 690s. and 700s. and 710s. and 720s. and 730s. and 740s. and 750s. and 760s. and 770s. and 780s. and 790s. and 800s. and 810s. and 820s. and 830s. and 840s. and 850s. and 860s. and 870s. and 880s. and 890s. and 900s. and 910s. and 920s. and 930s. and 940s. and 950s. and 960s. and 970s. and 980s. and 990s. and 1000s. and 1010s. and 1020s. and 1030s. and 1040s. and 1050s. and 1060s. and 1070s. and 1080s. and 1090s. and 1100s. and 1110s. and 1120s. and 1130s. and 1140s. and 1150s. and 1160s. and 1170s. and 1180s. and 1190s. and 1200s. and 1210s. and 1220s. and 1230s. and 1240s. and 1250s. and 1260s. and 1270s. and 1280s. and 1290s. and 1300s. and 1310s. and 1320s. and 1330s. and 1340s. and 1350s. and 1360s. and 1370s. and 1380s. and 1390s. and 1400s. and 1410s. and 1420s. and 1430s. and 1440s. and 1450s. and 1460s. and 1470s. and 1480s. and 1490s. and 1500s. and 1510s. and 1520s. and 1530s. and 1540s. and 1550s. and 1560s. and 1570s. and 1580s. and 1590s. and 1600s. and 1610s. and 1620s. and 1630s. and 1640s. and 1650s. and 1660s. and 1670s. and 1680s. and 1690s. and 1700s. and 1710s. and 1720s. and 1730s. and 1740s. and 1750s. and 1760s. and 1770s. and 1780s. and 1790s. and 1800s. and 1810s. and 1820s. and 1830s. and 1840s. and 1850s. and 1860s. and 1870s. and 1880s. and 1890s. and 1900s. and 1910s. and 1920s. and 1930s. and 1940s. and 1950s. and 1960s. and 1970s. and 1980s. and 1990s. and 2000s. and 2010s. and 2020s. and 2030s. and 2040s. and 2050s. and 2060s. and 2070s. and 2080s. and 2090s. and 2100s. and 2110s. and 2120s. and 2130s. and 2140s. and 2150s. and 2160s. and 2170s. and 2180s. and 2190s. and 2200s. and 2210s. and 2220s. and 2230s. and 2240s. and 2250s. and 2260s. and 2270s. and 2280s. and 2290s. and 2300s. and 2310s. and 2320s. and 2330s. and 2340s. and 2350s. and 2360s. and 2370s. and 2380s. and 2390s. and 2400s. and 2410s. and 2420s. and 2430s. and 2440s. and 2450s. and 2460s. and 2470s. and 2480s. and 2490s. and 2500s. and 2510s. and 2520s. and 2530s. and 2540s. and 2550s. and 2560s. and 2570s. and 2580s. and 2590s. and 2600s. and 2610s. and 2620s. and 2630s. and 2640s. and 2650s. and 2660s. and 2670s. and 2680s. and 2690s. and 2700s. and 2710s. and 2720s. and 2730s. and 2740s. and 2750s. and 2760s. and 2770s. and 2780s. and 2790s. and 2800s. and 2810s. and 2820s. and 2830s. and 2840s. and 2850s. and 2860s. and 2870s. and 2880s. and 2890s. and 2900s. and 2910s. and 2920s. and 2930s. and 2940s. and 2950s. and 2960s. and 2970s. and 2980s. and 2990s. and 3000s. and 3010s. and 3020s. and 3030s. and 3040s. and 3050s. and 3060s. and 3070s. and 3080s. and 3090s. and 3100s. and 3110s. and 3120s. and 3130s. and 3140s. and 3150s. and 3160s. and 3170s. and 3180s. and 3190s. and 3200s. and 3210s. and 3220s. and 3230s. and 3240s. and 3250s. and 3260s. and 3270s. and 3280s. and 3290s. and 3300s. and 3310s. and 3320s. and 3330s. and 3340s. and 3350s. and 3360s. and 3370s. and 3380s. and 3390s. and 3400s. and 3410s. and 3420s. and 3430s. and 3440s. and 3450s. and 3460s. and 3470s. and 3480s. and 3490s. and 3500s. and 3510s. and 3520s. and 3530s. and 3540s. and 3550s. and 3560s. and 3570s. and 3580s. and 3590s. and 3600s. and 3610s. and 3620s. and 3630s. and 3640s. and 3650s. and 3660s. and 3670s. and 3680s. and 3690s. and 3700s. and 3710s. and 3720s. and 3730s. and 3740s. and 3750s. and 3760s. and 3770s. and 3780s. and 3790s. and 3800s. and 3810s. and 3820s. and 3830s. and 3840s. and 3850s. and 3860s. and 3870s. and 3880s. and 3890s. and 3900s. and 3910s. and 3920s. and 3930s. and 3940s. and 3950s. and 3960s. and 3970s. and 3980s. and 3990s. and 4000s. and 4010s. and 4020s. and 4030s. and 4040s. and 4050s. and 4060s. and 4070s. and 4080s. and 4090s. and 4100s. and 4110s. and 4120s. and 4130s. and 4140s. and 4150s. and 4160s. and 4170s. and 4180s. and 4190s. and 4200s. and 4210s. and 4220s. and 4230s. and 4240s. and 4250s. and 4260s. and 4270s. and 4280s. and 4290s. and 4300s. and 4310s. and 4320s. and 4330s. and 4340s. and 4350s. and 4360s. and 4370s. and 4380s. and 4390s. and 4400s. and 4410s. and 4420s. and 4430s. and 4440s. and 4450s. and 4460s. and 4470s. and 4480s. and 4490s. and 4500s. and 4510s. and 4520s. and 4530s. and 4540s. and 4550s. and 4560s. and 4570s. and 4580s. and 4590s. and 4600s. and 4610s. and 4620s. and 4630s. and 4640s. and 4650s. and 4660s. and 4670s. and 4680s. and 4690s. and 4700s. and 4710s. and 4720s. and 4730s. and 4740s. and 4750s. and 4760s. and 4770s. and 4780s. and 4790s. and 4800s. and 4810s. and 4820s. and 4830s. and 4840s. and 4850s. and 4860s. and 4870s. and 4880s. and 4890s. and 4900s. and 4910s. and 4920s. and 4930s. and 4940s. and 4950s. and 4960s. and 4970s. and 4980s. and 4990s. and 5000s. and 5010s. and 5020s. and 5030s. and 5040s. and 5050s. and 5060s. and 5070s. and 5080s. and 5090s. and 5100s. and 5110s. and 5120s. and 5130s. and 5140s. and 5150s. and 5160s. and 5170s. and 5180s. and 5190s. and 5200s. and 5210s. and 5220s. and 5230s. and 5240s. and 5250s. and 5260s. and 5270s. and 5280s. and 5290s. and 5300s. and 5310s. and 5320s. and 5330s. and 5340s. and 5350s. and 5360s. and 5370s. and 5380s. and 5390s. and 5400s. and 5410s. and 5420s. and 5430s. and 5440s. and 5450s. and 5460s. and 5470s. and 5480s. and 5490s. and 5500s. and 5510s. and 5520s. and 5530s. and 5540s. and 5550s. and 5560s. and 5570s. and 5580s. and 5590s. and 5600s. and 5610s. and 5620s. and 5630s. and 5640s. and 5650s. and 5660s. and 5670s. and 5680s. and 5690s. and 5700s. and 5710s. and 5720s. and 5730s. and 5740s. and 5750s. and 5760s. and 5770s. and 5780s. and 5790s. and 5800s. and 5810s. and 5820s. and 5830s. and 5840s. and 5850s. and 5860s. and 5870s. and 5880s. and 5890s. and 5900s. and 5910s. and 5920s. and 5930s. and 5940s. and 5950s. and 5960s. and 5970s. and 5980s. and 5990s. and 6000s. and 6010s. and 6020s. and 6030s. and 6040s. and 6050s. and 6060s. and 6070s. and 6080s. and 6090s. and 6100s. and 6110s. and 6120s. and 6130s. and 6140s. and 6150s. and 6160s. and 6170s. and 6180s. and 6190s. and 6200s. and 6210s. and 6220s. and 6230s. and 6240s. and 6250s. and 6260s. and 6270s. and 6280s. and 6290s. and 6300s. and 6310s. and 6320s. and 6330s. and 6340s. and 6350s. and 6360s. and 6370s. and 6380s. and 6390s. and 6400s. and 6410s. and 6420s. and 6430s. and 6440s. and 6450s. and 6460s. and 6470s. and 6480s. and 6490s. and 6500s. and 6510s. and 6520s. and 6530s. and 6540s. and 6550s. and 6560s. and 6570s. and 6580s. and 6590s. and 6600s. and 6610s. and 6620s. and 6630s. and 6640s. and 6650s. and 6660s. and 6670s. and 6680s. and 6690s. and 6700s. and 6710s. and 6720s. and 6730s. and 6740s. and 6750s. and 6760s. and 6770s. and 6780s. and 6790s. and 6800s. and 6810s. and 6820s. and 6830s. and 6840s. and 6850s. and 6860s. and 6870s. and 6880s. and 6890s. and 6900s. and 6910s. and 6920s. and 6930s. and 6940s. and 6950s. and 6960s. and 6970s. and 6980s. and 6990s. and 7000s. and 7010s. and 7020s. and 7030s. and 7040s. and 7050s. and 7060s. and 7070s. and 7080s. and 7090s. and 7100s. and 7110s. and 7120s. and 7130s. and 7140s. and 7150s. and 7160s. and 7170s. and 7180s. and 7190s. and 7200s. and 7210s. and 7220s. and 7230s. and 7240s. and 7250s. and 7260s. and 7270s. and 7280s. and 7290s. and 7300s. and 7310s. and 7320s. and 7330s. and 7340s. and 7350s. and 7360s. and 7370s. and 7380s. and 7390s. and 7400s. and 7410s. and 7420s. and 7430s. and 7440s. and 7450s. and 7460s. and 7470s. and 7480s. and 7490s. and 7500s. and 7510s. and 7520s. and 7530s. and 7540s. and 7550s. and 7560s. and 7570s. and 7580s. and 7590s. and 7600s. and 7610s. and 7620s. and 7630s. and 7640s. and 7650s. and 7660s. and 7670s. and 7680s. and 7690s. and 7700s. and 7710s. and 7720s. and 7730s. and 7740s. and 7750s. and 7760s. and 7770s. and 7780s. and 7790s. and 7800s. and 7810s. and 7820s. and 7830s. and 7840s. and 7850s. and 7860s. and 7870s. and 7880s. and 7890s. and 7900s. and 7910s. and 7920s. and 7930s. and 7940s. and 7950s. and 7960s. and 7970s. and 7980s. and 7990s. and 8000s. and 8010s. and 8020s. and 8030s. and 8040s. and 8050s. and 8060s. and 8070s. and 8080s. and 8090s. and 8100s. and 8110s. and 8120s. and 8130s. and 8140s. and 8150s. and 8160s. and 8170s. and 8180s. and 8190s. and 8200s. and 8210s. and 8220s. and 8230s. and 8240s. and 8250s. and 8260s. and 8270s. and 8280s. and 8290s. and 8300s. and 8310s. and 8320s. and 8330s. and 8340s. and 8350s. and 8360s. and 8370s. and 8380s. and 8390s. and 8400s. and 8410s. and 8420s. and 8430s. and 8440s. and 8450s. and 8460s. and 8470s. and 8480s. and 8490s. and 8500s. and 8510s. and 8520s. and 8530s. and 8540s. and 8550s. and 8560s. and 8570s. and 8580s. and 8590s. and 8600s. and 8610s. and 8620s. and 8630s. and 8640s. and 8650s. and 8660s. and 8670s. and 8680s. and 8690s. and 8700s. and 8710s. and 8720s. and 8730s. and 8740s. and 8750s. and 8760s. and 8770s. and 8780s. and 8790s. and 8800s. and 8810s. and 8820s. and 8830s. and 8840s. and 8850s. and 8860s. and 8870s. and 8880s. and 8890s. and 8900s. and 8910s. and 8920s. and 8930s. and 8940s. and 8950s. and 8960s. and 8970s. and 8980s. and 8990s. and 9000s. and 9010s. and 9020s. and 9030s. and 9040s. and 9050s. and 9060s. and 9070s. and 9080s. and 9090s. and 9100s. and 9110s. and 9120s. and 9130s. and 9140s. and 9150s. and 9160s. and 9170s. and 9180s. and 9190s. and 9200s. and 9210s. and 9220s. and 9230s. and 9240s. and 9250s. and 9260s. and 9270s. and 9280s. and 9290s. and 9300s. and 9310s. and 9320s. and 9330s. and 9340s. and 9350s. and 9360s. and 9370s. and 9380s. and 9390s. and 9400s. and 9410s. and 9420s. and 9430s. and 9440s. and 9450s. and 9460s. and 9470s. and 9480s. and 9490s. and 9500s. and 9510s. and 9520s. and 9530s. and 9540s. and 9550s. and 9560s. and 9570s. and 9580s. and 9590s. and 9600s. and 9610s. and 9620s. and 9630s. and 9640s. and 9650s. and 9660s. and 9670s. and 9680s. and 9690s. and 9700s. and 9710s. and 9720s. and 9730s. and 9740s. and 9750s. and 9760s. and 9770s. and 9780s. and 9790s. and 9800s. and 9810s. and 9820s. and 9830s. and 9840s. and 9850s. and 9860s. and 9870s. and 9880s. and 9890s. and 9900s. and 9910s. and 9920s. and 9930s. and 9940s. and 9950s. and 9960s. and 9970s. and 9980s. and 9990s. and 10000s. and 10010s. and 10020s. and 10030s. and 10040s. and 10050s. and 10060s. and 10070s. and 10080s. and 10090s. and 10100s. and 10110s. and 10120s. and 10130s. and 10140s. and 10150s. and 10160s. and 10170s. and 10180s. and 10190s. and 10200s. and 10210s. and 10220s. and 10230s. and 10240s. and 10250s. and 10260s. and 10270s. and 10280s. and 10290s. and 10300s. and 10310s. and 10320s. and 10330s. and 10340s. and 10350s. and 10360s. and 10370s. and 10380s. and 10390s. and 10400s. and 10410s. and 10420s. and 10430s. and 10440s. and 10450s. and 10460s. and 10470s. and 10480s. and 10490s. and 10500s. and 10510s. and 10520s. and 10530s. and 10540s. and 10550s. and 10560s. and 10570s. and 10580s. and 10590s. and 10600s. and 10610s. and 10620s. and 10630s. and 10640s. and 10650s. and 10660s. and 10670s. and 10680s. and 10690s. and 10700s. and 10710s. and 10720s. and 10730s. and 10740s. and 10750s. and 10760s. and 10770s. and 10780s. and 10790s. and 10800s. and 10810s. and 10820s. and 10830s. and 10840s. and 10850s. and 10860s. and 10870s. and 10880s. and 10890s. and 10900s. and 10910s. and 10920s. and 10930s. and 10940s. and 10950s. and 10960s. and 10970s. and 10980s. and 10990s. and 11000s. and 11010s. and 11020s. and 11030s. and 11040s. and 11050s. and 11060s. and 11070s. and 11080s. and 11090s. and 11100s. and 11110s. and 11120s. and 11130s. and 11140s. and 11150s. and 11160s. and 11170s. and 11180s. and 11190s. and 11200s. and 11210s. and 11220s. and 11230s. and 11240s. and 11250s. and 11260s. and 11270s. and 11280s. and 11290s. and 11300s. and 11310s. and 11320s. and 11330s. and 11340s. and 11350s. and 11360s. and 11370s. and 11380s. and 11390s. and 11400s. and 11410s. and 11420s. and 11430s. and 11440s. and 11450s. and 11460s. and 11470s. and 11480s. and 11490s. and 11500s. and 11510s. and 11520s. and 11530s. and 11540s. and 11550s. and 11560s. and 11570s. and 11580s. and 11590s. and 11600s. and 11610s. and 11620s. and 11630s. and 11640s. and 11650s. and 11660s. and 11670s. and 11680s. and 11690s. and 11700s. and 11710s. and 11720s. and 11730s. and 11740s. and 11750s. and 11760s. and 11770s. and 11780s. and 11790s. and 11800s. and 11810s. and 11820s. and 11830s. and 11840s. and 11850s. and 11860s. and 11870s. and 11880s. and 11890s. and 11900s. and 11910s. and 11920s. and 11930s. and 11940s. and 11950s. and 11960s. and 11970s. and 11980s. and 11990s. and 12000s. and 12010s. and 12020s. and 12030s. and 12040s. and 12050s. and 12060s. and 12070s. and 12080s. and 12090s. and 12100s. and 12110s. and 12120s. and 12130s. and 12140s. and 12150s. and 12160s. and 12170s. and 12180s. and 12190s. and 12200s. and 12210s. and 12220s. and 12230s. and 12240s. and 12250s. and 12260s. and 12270s. and 12280s. and 12290s. and 12300s. and 12310s. and 12320s. and 12330s. and 12340s. and 12350s. and 12360s. and 12370s. and 12380s. and 12390s. and 12400s. and 12410s. and 12420s. and 12430s. and 12440s. and 12450s. and 12460s. and 12470s. and 12480s. and 12490s. and 12500s. and 12510s. and 12520s. and 12530s. and 12540s. and 12550s. and 12560s. and 12570s. and 12580s. and 12590s. and 12600s. and 12610s. and 12620s. and 12630s. and 12640s. and 12650s. and 12660s. and 12670s. and 12680s. and 12690s. and 12700s. and 12710s. and 12720s. and 12730s. and 12740s. and 12750s. and 12760s. and 12770s. and 12780s. and 12790s. and 12800s. and 12810s. and 12820s. and 12830s. and 12840s. and 12850s. and 12860s. and 12870s. and 12880s. and 12890s. and 12900s. and 12910s. and 12920s. and 12930s. and 12940s. and 12950s. and 12960s. and 12970s. and 12980s. and 12990s. and 13000s. and 13010s. and 13020s. and 13030s. and 13040s. and 13050s. and 13060s. and 13070s. and 13080s. and 13090s. and 13100s. and 13110s. and 13120s. and 13130s. and 13140s. and 13150s. and 13160s. and 13170s. and 13180s. and 13190s. and 13200s. and 13210s. and 13220s. and 13230s. and 13240s. and 13250s. and 13260s. and 13270s. and 13280s. and 13290s. and 13300s. and 13310s. and 13320s. and 13330s. and 13340s. and 13350s. and 13360s. and 13370s. and 13380s. and 13390s. and 13400s. and 13410s. and 13420s. and 13430s. and 13440s. and 13450s. and 13460s. and 13470s. and 13480s. and 13490s. and 13500s. and 13510s. and 13520s. and 13530s. and 13540